WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FAIR TONIGHT; PROBABLY SHOWERS SUNDAY.

# The Fort Wayne Sentinel

YOU WILL KNOW.

What is going on in the world if you read THE SENTINEL. All the news all the time.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY MARCH 24, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# MISSION OF MURDER.

## Golden Says Mountaineers Flocked to Frankfort to Kill Off a Lot of Democrats.

## SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY IS GIVEN.

Frankfort, Ky., March 24.—The prosecution in the case of Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the Goebel assassination, introduced its principal witness today, F. Wharton Golden, of Knox county, an intimate friend of Secretary Powers, and who is said to have made a confession implicating a number of people in the murder.

Attorneys for the commonwealth say that Golden's testimony is practically the capstone of the whole structure of evidence, and expect to prove by his testimony not only that a conspiracy existed, but also who were implicated in it. The court room was jammed long before the hour set for the examination and when finally the doors were closed a large crowd remained outside. The commonwealth expects to rest its case during the morning session. Just what testimony in rebuttal the defense will introduce is not known, but unless Golden's testimony proves sensational it is considered probable the defense will submit the case without argument.

GOLDEN TESTIFIES.

Secretary of State Powers was the only one of the defendants brought into court, Captain Davis and Culton remaining in jail. F. Wharton Golden, of Barboursville, was sworn as the first witness. He said he had known Secretary Powers for seventeen or eighteen years and was a good friend of all the defendants. Witness was in Frankfort in January and February and saw Powers nearly every day. He was in Frankfort on January 14 and went to Harlan county on the 18th; then went to Lauren county for two or three days; from there returning to Frankfort.

"Where then did you go? To Barbboursville?" asked Attorney Campbell.

The witness refused to answer.

Powers told him to go to Harlan county and tell Postmaster John Hirst to send down ten witnesses in the contest case. "He told me to go to Harlan county and tell Mr. Hirst to send down ten men who were regular mountain feudists," said witness.

"What was your understanding of that request?"

"Well, men who would stand up, and if necessary, go into that legislative hall and kill off enough to make it in our favor. I did not see Mr. Hirst. I saw Hemp Howard. I told him we wanted ten men who had good 'Colts, forty-fives.'"

"Were the forty-fives to be put in evidence?" asked Attorney Campbell.

"Most assuredly they were," answered Golden.

Golden said he did not know the witnesses who came to Frankfort. He delivered the message to Howard on the Sunday preceding the Goebel shooting.

"When did you next see Caleb Powers?"

"I saw him on Tuesday. I got on the train at Ferry's Station, Laurel county. He had a couple of men on the train named Pense and Locket. He told me to take care of them. I next saw Powers in Frankfort. I don't remember what conversation we had then."

"Who selected the men who came from Harlan county?"

"Hemp Howard selected thirty men besides the ten. Caleb Powers, I think, selected the men from Knox county. There were about seventy or eighty. County Attorney Sparks selected the men from Laurel county."

WANTED AN ARMY.

When witness saw Powers in London the secretary said he wanted a regular army of mountain men to come. In all, about twelve or fifteen hundred men were brought to Frankfort, the witness said. They were fed back of the state house, Captain Davis and Charles Finley providing the provisions. Continuing, Golden said:

"We sent most of them back that night. By 'we,' I mean myself, Powers, Captain Davis, William Culton and Governor Taylor. Finley, Taylor and Powers decided to send them back, all except ten or fifteen from each county. About 175 men of the mountaineers brought to Frankfort remained here to see that we got justice.

TO MAKE A MAJORITY.

"We understood what they were kept here for. We understood that those men were to go into that legislative hall and if necessary clean out those fellows."

"What fellows?"

"The democrats—enough to make a majority on our side."

The answer created a sensation in the court room.

Golden said he was in the executive building on the day before the shooting. He met Caleb Powers in Governor Taylor's ante-room. Powers asked him to go to Louisville that day. He told John Powers he was going to Louisville with Caleb Powers. During a lengthy argument over a technical point Golden became ill and court was adjourned to 1:30 o'clock.

THE PLOT TO KILL GOEBEL.

Golden resumed his testimony at the afternoon session. He said John Powers and an unknown man had a talk concerning the closing of Secretary Power's office during the latter part of the day.

"I had my back turned," said Golden, "but when I turned I saw John Powers give the key to the man. John Powers said to me 'Goebel is going to be killed this morning,' I said, 'this must not be done.' He said, 'Don't get excited, I gave that man the wrong key.' I said, 'Well we must go and see Caleb.'"

"After John talked to Caleb Powers on that Monday morning, what was next done?"

"We all went back to the state house. I did not go to Louisville that morning, I can't say why."

"Do you know a man named Dick Coombs?" asked Attorney Campbell.

"I do. He is colored and lives in Beattyville. He came down with the Leroy contingent."

"Did you have any talk with Caleb or John Powers about Dick Coombs?"

"No, but they had two negroes there to kill Goebel. John Powers told me so. They were Hooker Smith and Dick Coombs. I saw Dick Coombs at the drug store near the depot every morning for a week or so previous to the shooting. Coombs, talking to a man named Wallace in my presence, said with an oath: 'I know him as far as I can see him; can kill him as far as I can see him.' He was talking of Goebel. This conversation was in the adjutant general's office. He also said: 'I know his every movement and I can hit him with this as far as I can see him.' He carried a Colts' 32 that shoots a Winchester cartridge. Coombs was in the assistant adjutant general's office on the morning of the shooting with Hooker Smith and Jim Wallace. I saw the man who got the key from John Powers this morning. The fellow was a little man. When we (Caleb and John Powers and myself) went back there he said: 'You have given me the wrong key.' I don't remember what John said to him. The rest of the day I was around town. No reference was made to the key during the day. The key was that of Caleb's office."

"On Tuesday did you meet Caleb and John Powers?" asked Attorney Campbell.

"Yes. I saw them in Caleb's office. I got a letter from Blackman that morning asking me to come to Louisville. Caleb said he was going with me, but said he might want me to go to the mountains. He was talking to Walter Day and Governor Taylor. R. J. Howard, of Harlan county, came up and he talked to Taylor. He insisted on Taylor calling out the militia. Taylor said: 'My God, you people must do something first,' adding, 'I can get the militia quick enough. You fellows must act first.' By that I understood we fellows were to raise a riot in the senate chamber. Goebel was there. As I told you this morning we would clean out enough of that legislature to make it our way."

"What do you mean by that?"

"Oh, kill them."

DANIEL OR SHIVELEY.

Dallas Tex., March 24.—Congressman J. W. Bailey, before starting on his campaign tour of the state as a candidate for the United States senate, had this to say about the democratic vice presidential nomination: "I hope the Kansas City convention will not nominate a second-class man for the place. I hope a man Mr. Bryan's intellectual and political equal in every way will be made his running mate. Personally I favor either John W. Daniel of Virginia, or B. F. Shiveley, of Indiana. Either would be fully equipped to assume the duties of president were the chief executive to be removed by death or other cause."

SAIL FOR EUROPE.

Next Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Anselm Fuelber and son, Otto, leave this city for a three months' tour of Europe. They sail from New York April 3 aboard the Saale for Bremen, and after touring Germany and France will embark at Cherbourg, France, for the return to America.

## THREE FIREMEN ARE KILLED

PLUNGE TO DEATH THROUGH A COLLAPSED FLOOR.

Accident Occurred After Fire Was Out and Men Went Into Basement Filled With Water.

New York March 24.—Through the breaking down of the first floor in the factory building at 213 and 215 East Forty-fourth street which was totally destroyed by fire today, three firemen were killed and two injured.

The men were percipitated into the basement in which was about six feet of water and pinned under the debris. It is supposed they were drowned.

The dead:
William J. Smith,
Peter F. Bowen,
Foreman John J. Grady.
The injured:
Fireman Kuchs.
Captain Wm. Clark.

The accident which caused the death of the men, occurred two hours after the fire had been put out. The men with about fifteen others, were engaged in washing down the walls on the first floor, on which was stored tons of machinery, tin, heavy timbers and pig lead. The great weight of the floor made it give way and the men went down in the basement in which was about six feet of water. The loss is $50,000.

A HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

Philadelphia, March 24.—At Mullica Hill, N. J., near here, the startling discovery has been made that a boy was buried alive. An undertaker was exhuming bodies of the members of the Smith family, who lived at Mullica Hill about twenty-five years ago, for final burial in this city. One coffin contained the skeleton of a boy and its condition bore evidences of an awful struggle after the supposedly dead body had been buried. The bones of the legs were drawn up and the arms were extended across the face. The glass of the casket which had been above the boy's head was broken. The position of the body and the condition of the coffin indicated that the victim of a horrible mistake had died in terrible agony.

## CONFERENCE OF DEMOCRATS

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS REPORTS A SECRET MEETING.

Says Mayor Taggart Was Offered Nomination for Governor and Accepted It.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 24.—(Special.)—The Indianapolis News this afternoon says that Judge Howard, of South Bend, a prominent candidate for judge of the supreme court, met a number of leading Indiana democrats secretly at the Grand hotel yesterday. It states that Mayor Taggart was present; that the democratic nomination for governor was offered him, and that he accepted it.

A BANK LOOTED.

Hardy, Neb., March 24.—The state bank of this place was visited by burglars about 3 o'clock this morning. They blew open the safe with dynamite and secured $4,000. No trace of the robbers has been secured yet.

# EULOGIZE MORTON

INDIANA SENATORS SPEAK IN HIS MEMORY.

THE STATUE IS ACCEPTED

MR. FAIRBANKS PAYS GLOWING TRIBUTE.

WAR GOVERNOR GREAT MAN

THE PROCEEDINGS IN HOUSE AND SENATE.

Washington, March 24.—At the beginning of today's session of the senate the following bills were passed:

To equalize and regulate the duties of the judges of the district courts of the United States in Alabama; to pay James C. Drake $1,520, money expended by him as United States marshal of Washington; authorizing the president to appoint a commission to study and make full report upon the commercial and industrial conditions of China and Japan and appropriating $75,000 for the payment of the expenses of the commission.

The bill aroused some debate. Mr. Berry, of Arkansas, registered his protest against the measure, his opinion being that too many commissions were being created.

Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, opposed the measure and stated the position of the senate minority on legislation. "The republican party is in absolute control and we on this side of the chamber are powerless to prevent the enactment of any legislation coming from the republican party and deemed necessary by it," he said. "I will not antagonize the bill, although I do not agree with it in principle. I want it understood now and understood distinctly that hereafter absolute responsibility must rest upon the republican party for the passage of all resolutions and bills."

Mr. Foraker (Ohio) in charge of the Porto Rico government bill asked that that measure be recommitted to the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico. Mr. Foraker said he expected to ask the senate to separate the government measure and the tariff propositions in the unfinished business and hoped to secure a vote perhaps on Wednesday next, and certainly not later than Thursday. The request that the bill be recommitted was agreed to.

EULOGY OF O. P. MORTON.

Mr. Fairbanks then presented a resolution accepting the statue of Oliver P. Morton from the state of Indiana. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Fairbanks said:

"The senate of the United States pauses in the consideration of the important routine business of the country to accept a tribute from the state of Indiana—a statue of Oliver Perry Morton.

"That statue is to stand in yonder venerable hall of representatives, now tenanted by the mute images of of the choices jewels of the republic.

"The state of Indiana has an ample roll of distinguished statesmen who have served her well; of soldiers who won imperishable renown upon the battlefields of their country; of those who have attained high places in the world of letters, but, without invidious discrimination, she makes her present, and first, contribution to statuary hall.

"Oliver Perry Morton was one of the commanding figures of the United States during the most heroic period of her history. He impressed himself upon his state and nation by the force of his commanding genius, and the history of neither state nor nation would be complete without the story of his life and work."

A BOLD PICTURE.

Mr. Fairbanks then with bold and sweeping, but definite and exact lines, drew a striking word picture of Governor Morton. He pictured his early life, his struggles for an education, the sacrifices he made to slake his passionate thirst for knowledge, and the power as a lawyer and judge which he early attained by reason of his brilliant qualifications. Then he told in vigorous words the stirring story of Morton's entrance into political life and of his becoming the governor of his native state "at the threshold of a mighty crisis."

"He realized," said Mr. Fairbanks, "and in advance of most others, the true and tremendous significance of the incipient secession movement. He did not doubt the result of the issue, but he favored energetic and speedy preparation to meet it. When others wavered he was firm, and when others doubted he was certain. The task he undertook was herculean. There were many who were not in sympathy with the union cause. By ceaseless vigilance he anticipated every attack which treason about him planned.

SAVED STATE'S CREDIT.

"When the governor was without funds to support the affairs of the state through the failure of a hostile and disloyal legislature to perform its duty, he borrowed money upon his personal responsibility and preserved the faith and credit of the state. The emergency was great, and it required a man of commanding force and ability to meet it."

Mr. Fairbanks then succinctly related the part which Governor Morton took in the civil war, what he did for his state and her troops in that critical period and how he won the love of the soldiers and an imperishable reputation at the same time. Next he told how the distinguished statesman, already in the grip of a deadly disease, came to Washington as a senator from Indiana. That he might do his duty to his state and to his country he bid even death defiance. He worked unceasingly that the nation which had just emerged from the fiery baptism of war might be put on the highway of enduring peace.

This herculean work must be done. He had no time to parley with death.

"There are colleagues of Mr. Morton in the senate," said Mr. Fairbanks, "who remember as though it were but yesterday how the senator was borne into this chamber in his chair and how he delivered his great speeches seated there."

ILLUSTRIOUS SERVICE.

Eloquently Mr. Fairbanks told of Mr. Morton's most conspicuous and illustrious public service—his labors on the electoral commission following the presidential election of 1876.

"Stricken by remorseless disease and rapidly approaching the end of an illustrious career," said Mr. Fairbanks, "he yet became a member of the commission, the creation of which he had antagonized. He had to be lifted into his seat during the sittings of the commission, there remaining into the long, dreary hours of the night, tireless among the tired, pressing on where strong men gave way, he presents a picture that may well excite our wonder and challenge our admiration, and for which history furnishes no example.

"No dishonorable act detracts from his fame. His hands were clean, his integrity incorruptible. He was a bold but chivalrous political antagonist, for his sense of honor was acute. His political adversaries, at the time of his death, paid tributes to his stainless and exhalted purpose. He was regarded and ranked as an intense partisan, and such he was. He had an abiding faith in the virtue of his party and of its beneficence as an instrument in promoting good government.

COMMITS THE STATUE.

"The state of Indiana commits to the keeping of the United States the statue of Oliver Perry Morton, to be kept and preserved so long as the fabric of our political institutions shall endure. She commits it with affectionate pride, believing that those who shall follow us in the stately procession of the years to come will preserve in perpetual remembrance of one who gave his best years, yea, life itself, in unselfish, unceasing devotion to the mighty task of preserving the unity and honor of his country.

"I can readily believe that were it possible for the statues of Samuel Adams, Ethan Allen, John Stark and Roger Sherman to utter speech, yea, if George Washington, Daniel Webster, James A. Garfield, and the other occupants of our American pantheon of patriots and immortals the greatest, could breathe through their marble forms, they would say:

"'Hail, hail, thou brave and incorruptible patriot; thou loyal vice-regent of the people in the perilous hours of the republic!'"

After Mr. Beveridge had spoken on the life and character of Mr. Morton the senate adopted the resolution offered by Mr. Fairbanks and at 3:25 p. m. adjourned.

## IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, March 24.—Porto Rican affairs engaged attention in the house today, the conference report on the relief bill for the island being taken up with an agreement for a final vote at 1 o'clock.

Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, a member of the conference committee, spoke in opposition to the report and severely criticised the general course of recent legislation toward Porto Rico. He read the resolutions of the Iowa house of representatives, condemning the Porto Rico tariff bill, and those of the New York board of trade on the same subject.

In every solemn crisis, he said, the

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

# THE TICKET NAMED.

## The Allen County Democrats Meet in Convention and Choose Candidates for Office.

## ENTHUSIASM AND HARMONY PREVAIL.

Representatives—
CHARLES L. DRUMMOND.
GEORGE B. LAWRENCE.
GEORGE W. LOUTTIT.
Judge Allen Circuit Court—
HON. EDWARD O'ROURKE.
Judge Allen Superior Court—
JOHN H. AIKEN.
Prosecuting Attorney—
E. V. EMRICK.
Sheriff—
GEORGE W. STOUT.
Treasurer—
JOHN H. ROHAN.
Coroner—
W. W. BARNETT, M. D.
Surveyor—
JOHN A. BUSCHMAN.
Assessor—
WILLIAM EGGEMANN.
Commissioner, First District, short term—
A. R. SCHNITKER.
Commissioner, Second District—
MARTIN R. MOUDY.
Commissioner, Third District—
O. E. ORFF.

The foregoing ticket was nominated today by the Allen county democrats in convention held in the Princess rink.

The convention was one of the best attended in recent years and the enthusiasm was unbounded, the harmony unmistakable and the contests in several instances most spirited.

The chief interest had centered in the contest for sheriff and the nomination of George W. Stout verified numerous prophecies for the past month.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The call fur the convention stated the hour for beginning to be 10 o'clock, but the delegates were somewhat slow getting down to Princess rink and at that hour there was only a part of the delegates on hand. The crowd was large, however, and gave promise of one of the most largely attended conventions in recent years.

The scene was animated while waiting for the delegates to come in. Candidates and their friends were making the most of the time and some hard work was done.

After the hour of 10 was passed the great auditorium began to fill rapidly. Delegates arrived in bunches, all the seats were taken and hundreds were forced to stand.

CALLED TO ORDER.

A dense cloud of smoke from a couple of thousand cigars and not a few pipes hung over the crowd when at 10:30 o'clock. County Chairman William Keough called the convention to order. Delegates stood about the aisles in confused masses and it was ten minutes before Ushers George R. Hench and John Daily succeeded in getting them into the places assigned to them. Secretary W. W. Rockhill read the call for the convention. He then called the roll. The names of township and ward committeemen were announced as the delegations answered to the roll call.

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The members of the new county committee are as follows:

Adams—Michael Shordan and Charles Mueller.
New Haven—Jas. A. Crippon.
Abbitt—James Keough.
Cedar Creek—C. H. Brown.
Eel River—Alva Johnson.
Jackson—Steve Ensinhiser.
Jefferson—A. C. Gladieux.
Lafayette—James Aiken.
Lake—John Rapp.
Madison—Ed. S. Koenemann.
Marion—William Schrader.
Maumee—Joseph Faulkner.
Milan—J. F. Werts.
Monroe—A. S. Robinson.
Perry—James Noonan.
Pleasant—William Kinnerk and William Wilkens.
Scipio—Jacob Wiseman.
St. Joe—A. E. Auman.
Springfield—A. R. Rachelderfer.
Washington—Christ Westfall.
Wayne—John Rissing.
First Ward—C. J. Weiler, Charles Eckart.
Second—George Gale, C. F. Baker.
Third—Al Melching, John Gribbons.
Fourth—A. G. Hobrock, A. L. Bagby.
Fifth—Adolph Koehlinger, Herman Welgman.
Sixth—August Freese, Gottlieb Geller.
Seventh—John Koehl, W. H. Reed.
Eighth—Dr. Morse Harrod, Fred Freese.
Ninth—Fred C. Boltz, Charles Sordelet.
Tenth—Otto F. Benger, Hugo Blumbach.

CALL FOR MEETING.

There was but two or three absentees. Chairman Keough announced that the new county committee would meet in the Fort Wayne city hall next Saturday for the purpose of organizing for the campaign.

Chairman Keough, after the foregoing announcement, stated to the convention that the selection of a permanent chairman was the next order of business before the convention.

Capt. Eugene B. Smith, of the Fourth ward delegation, placed before the convention the name of Judge Allen Zollars for consideration. Judge Zollars was chosen by acclamation and assumed the chair amid hearty cheers.

JOHN H. AIKEN,
Democratic Nominee for Superior Judgeship.

CHAIRMAN MAKES SPEECH.

On taking the chair Judge Zollars thanked the convention for the honor bestowed and said that it was especially pleasant to preside over a convention of Allen county democrats. At election time, all over the great state of Indiana, democrats were wont to ask of one another, "What has Allen county done?" Judge Zollars admonished candidates and their friends that they could not all be successful; that there were bound to be disappointments where more than one candidate was seeking the honor of a nomination. But he hoped, he said, and he believed that there would be no bitterness. Each should resolve to abide loyally and with good will by the deliberations of the convention. Democrats met in convention to confer together; to do what was best for the party and the people and, the result of their labors ought to be accepted unquestioningly by candidates and their friends.

Judge Zollars addressed himself briefly to a discussion of the great national issues. The issues of the campaign of 1898, he declared, were not all settled yet. The people of the United States would have to deal with and dispose of them. But rising ominously above those issues were newer and more portentious ones. The people of this country had come to the place in their pathway where they were to determine whether this was a republic, true to its history and traditions, or was to pursue the dangerous course of empire. He warned the democrats against the dangers of imperialism, of militarism and lust for power and territory. He believed the ancient democratic doctrine was that wherever the sovereignty of the flag went the guarantees of the constitution followed. The people must now determine whether they would have a government by the great masses of the people or government by the trusts and syndicates.

After admonishing the spectators to preserve order, Judge Zollars called upon the convention to proceed with business. During his short

(Continued on Second Page.)

VINOL

**Hale-Hearty, Old Age.**

We find that Vinol accomplishes a wonderful amount of good, especially with aged people who need a tonic that helps husband waning vitality.

Mrs. C. L. McKay, of Swampscott, Mass., writes:—"I will gladly add my testimonial to the merits of Vinol. I have never used anything that can equal it for a strength-giver. It has rebuilt my entire system."

We know of no remedy for the aged or for weak people that will do so much good, restore worn-out tissue, and give genuine strength as Vinol.

Remember, We Guarantee Vinol. We Will Satisfy You or Return Your Money.

PELLENS & POLSTER,
Pharmacists, 94 Calhoun Street.

THE P. O. K. ?

$10, $20, $50, $100.00
LOANS MADE

on any amount you may wish on your furniture, pianos, horses and wagons, carriages or other like security on easy payments. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both, Money and Goods. Persons momentarily embarrassed who desire above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. You get the full amount of the loan.

No charges taken out in advance.

Loans also made to salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns on their notes without endorsement. We will cheerfully give any further information on calling at our office.

Do not fail to call before you borrow, for we will surely save you money. It pays to borrow of US.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

Arcade Dental Parlors,
Drs. Burket & Baker,
Reliable Dentists.

We wish to demonstrate to the people of this community that teeth can be extracted PAINLESS without gas, ether or chloroform, and that first-class work can be done at less than one-half charged by private dentists.

COMPARE OUR PRICES.

22k Gold Crowns, $5.00.
Gold Fillings, $1.00 up.
Silver Fillings, 50c.
Plates, $5.00.
Bridge Work, $5.00.
Painless Extraction, 50c.

Painless Dentistry Our Specialty.

Special attention with years of experience has enabled us to reduce to a perfect science the PAINLESS METHODS.

Teeth With or Without Plates.

Artificial teeth inserted to look Natural, and and perfect fit Guaranteed. Our earnest desire is that all orders for plates intrusted to us shall give the patient entire satisfaction. Call and have your teeth examined and get our prices. Samples on exhibit.

ARCADE DENTAL PARLORS.
Ground Floor, Room 7.
Lady Attendant. 'Phone 837.
Open 8 a. m., to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m., to 4 p. m.

DR. BULSON,
55 WEST WAYNE ST.,
Practice Limited to Diseases of
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Hours 10 to 4. Telephone 413 Main.

# STILLED IN DEATH

BRILLIANT YOUNG ATTORNEY EXPIRED AT CINCINNATI.

## EDWARD A. ROSENTHAL DEAD

SON OF DR. I. N. ROSENTHAL, OF THIS CITY.

## THE END CAME THIS MORNING

HIS HEALTH BROKE DOWN FROM OVERWORK.

Edward A. Rosenthal, the gifted young Chicago attorney, son of Dr. I. M. Rosenthal, of this city, expired at 2 o'clock this morning at a private hospital in Cincinnati, where for several days skilled medical specialists have been laboring to conquer the encroachments of disease. Death was due to congestion of the lungs, an acute attack of which developed Friday morning, and at the bedside of the brilliant young man as he passed away were his father, Dr. I. M. Rosenthal, and his brothers, Dr. Maurice Rosenthal and Dr. J. Milton Rosenthal, together with other friends. The young man was but thirty-eight years of age and just in the zenith of a most promising professional career.

For the past fourteen years Mr. Rosenthal has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Chicago. At the beginning of the prolonged trial of the Nestel will case nearly three months ago, Mr. Rosenthal came to Fort Wayne as one of the counsel for the defense in that action. Through week after week he devoted himself most assiduously to his duties in this case, and the tremendous strain proved more than he could stand. Two weeks ago today his health broke down from the overwork, resulting in extreme nervous exhaustion. Later some slight mental complications ensued, and it was deemed best to remove him to Cincinnati, where he could have the advantage of change of surroundings and complete change of scenes.

Early Monday morning he left for Cincinnati, accompanied by Louis Frankel and Dr. McEvoy, of this city; Dr. Charles Rosenthal and Dr. Wolfstein, of Cincinnati. Later Dr. Maurice Rosenthal also left for Cincinnati. For a time the patient seemed to be improving, but despite the skill of the medical attendants a reaction ensued with new complications. The patient suffered an acute attack of congestion of the lungs and his condition became so critical that in response to a telegram, the father, Dr. I. M. Rosenthal, and a brother, Dr. J. Milton Rosenthal, left for Cincinnati yesterday.

HIS LIFE.

Edward A. Rosenthal was born in Fort Wayne April 25, 1862, and was widely known in this city, where all the early portion of his life was spent. He was a graduate of the Fort Wayne high school and later completed the literary, philosophical and law courses at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. At the close of his college career Mr. Rosenthal at once began the practice of law in Chicago, and his career there has been singularly successful. His offices were in the Ashland block, and he stood high in the ranks of the Chicago bar. During his illness the family in this city have received repeated inquiries from his legal associates in Chicago concerning his condition, and this alone would testify to the esteem and regard in which he was held by his professional brethren. Personally he was most popular with all who knew him.

Mr. Rosenthal was unmarried. He was formerly president of the Lakeside club, a leading Jewish organization, and held membership in a number of other societies. Mr. Rosenthal's mother died about five years ago. Surviving him is the father, Dr. I. M. Rosenthal, and brothers and sisters as follows: Dr. Charles Rosenthal, of Cincinnati; Dr. Maurice Rosenthal, Dr. J. Milton Rosenthal, Mrs. Louis Frankel, Mrs. Joseph Lohman and Miss Minnie Rosenthal, of this city.

The remains will be brought to Fort Wayne, reaching this city over the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad early Sunday morning, and will be taken direct to the family residence, 96 West Berry street. The funeral services will be conducted by Rabbi Cohn at a time to be announced later.

OPENING!

Saturday afternoon and evening.

ORA SEANEY.
MAN MILLINER.
23t2 160 Calhoun St.

There are 90,000 trees in the city of Paris, including 15,000 willows, 17,000 chestnuts and 26,000 plane trees.

# THE TICKET NAMED

(Continued From First Page.)

speech Judge Zollars was frequently interrupted by hearty cheering.

SECRETARIES CHOSEN.

Henry C. Berghoff, city comptroller, and John B. Monning were nominated for secretaries of the convention and chosen by acclamation.

On motion of E. B. Smith a committee was appointed to which all resolutions were referred for report to the convention. Chairman Zollars named E. B. Smith, Charles Dalman, H. H. Schnelker, Peter McArdle and Frank Mannix as the members of the committee.

Then followed a spirited contest in which the line was sharply drawn between the city and county delegates. Chairman Dalman suggested that it had been recommended by the county committee that in voting in convention for candidates the calling of wards of the city be alternated by two calls for the vote of two townships. The purpose of this was to obviate the advantage enjoyed by the city delegations because of more compact organization. Upon a vive voce vote the chair was unable to make a decision, and an aye and nay vote was taken. The country voted solidly for the motion, and the city solidly against it with the exception of the Eighth ward, with three votes for the motion and four against it.

The motion was overwhelmingly carried. There were 182 votes cast, of which 121 were ayes and 61 nays.

NOMINATIONS BEGIN.

The convention got down to the real business which brought the delegates together. Nominations for representatives were called for and the following gentlemen were presented: George B. Lawrence, of Lafayette township; Uchmig Bird, of Aboite township; William A. Spindler, of Milan township; C. L. Drummond, of Fort Wayne; George W. Louttit, of Fort Wayne; Frank E. Purcell, of Fort Wayne; Robert B. Shirley, of Maumee township.

According to democratic custom in Allen county, each of the candidates ascended the platform and pledged himself to the convention that he would support the nominees there chosen, whoever they might be. None of the speeches exceeded a few words in length. The balloting then began.

—First Ballot.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Drummond | 68⅔ |
| Louttit | 32 |
| Lawrence | 38 |
| Shirley | 14 |
| Purcell | 4 |
| Spindler | 19½ |
| Bird | 7 |

There being no choice a second ballot was ordered.

—Second Ballot.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Drummond | 120½ |
| Louttit | 8 |
| Lawrence | 30 |
| Shirley | 15 |
| Purcell | 0 |
| Spindler | ½ |
| Bird | 3 |

Mr. Drummond having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared nominated for representative.

On the second ballot Mr. Drummond received the votes of every one of the sixty-five delegates from the city of Fort Wayne, Washington and Wayne townships.

—Third Ballot.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Shirley | 28 |
| Lawrence | 52½ |
| Purcell | 21 |
| Spindler | 22½ |
| Louttit | 42 |

—Fourth Ballot.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Lawrence | 87 |
| Spindler | 25 |
| Louttit | 30 |
| Purcell | 7 |
| Bird | 3 |
| Shirley | 32 |

—Fifth Ballot.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Lawrence | 144 |
| Spindler | 3 |
| Louttit | 13 |
| Purcell | 4 |
| Bird | 3 |
| Shirley | 16 |

Mr. Lawrence was declared nominated and the sixth ballot was taken for the third nominee.

—Sixth Ballot.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spindler | 35 |
| Shirley | 35 |
| Bird | 5 |
| Louttit | 87 |
| Purcell | 21 |

—Seventh Ballot.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Louttit | 104 |
| Spindler | 44 |
| Shirley | 23 |
| Bird | 12 |
| Purcell | 12 |

Mr. Louttit was declared the third nominee.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The committee on resolutions presented its report, which was read by Chairman E. B. Smith. The resolutions were adopted unanimously and are as follows:

"Whereas, The democratic county central committee in the past has had difficulty in collecting assessments levied against candidates, and in some instances was met by peremptory refusal to pay said assessment, thereby imperiling the efficiency of the committee, by reason of the insufficiency of the funds to meet the legitimate and necessary expenses of the campaign, therefore be it

"Resolved, That in case any candidate nominated by the democratic party in convention assembled fails to pay in full or makes a satisfactory arrangement for the same five days prior to the date provided by the statute for the certifying of the names of the nominees of the convention to the county clerk, the executive committee of the democratic county central committee is hereby empowered to erase the name of such delinquent candidate from the ticket and substitute thereupon the name of the candidate before this convention receiving the next highest number of votes on the first ballot for the nomination in jeopardy."

Then follows a provision that if the substitute candidate is delinquent also the executive committeee may make the nomination at its discretion.

The following resolution, presented by W. A. Hall, delegate from the First ward, was adopted:

"Whereas, In this and previous years the date for the selection of members of the democratic county central committee from the several townships and wards has been made at the same time as the selection of delegates to the democratic convention, and,

"Whereas, Such date usually has been fixed for some months after the date of the selection of committeemen by the republican party, thereby giving the said republican party an advantage in point of prior organization; therefore be it,

"Resolved, That in the future the chairman of the democratic county central committee is hereby authorized and instructed to issue a call, fixing the date for the election of the members of the county central committee from each township and ward on the same date as that set for the election of delegates to the district convention, for the purpose of electing a district chairman, which is generally held the first week in January."

This also was adopted by the convention:

"Resolved, That the county central committee be and is hereby authorized to fill and supply any and all vacancies that may occur in the list of candidates at any time before the regular election."

Another resolution was adopted as follows:

"Whereas, Organized labor of Fort Wayne has requested that the Typographical union label be placed on all printing; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the proper officers of the democratic county central committee be instructed to have the label of the Typographical union on all of its printing and that all candidates for office nominated by this convention be hereby pledged to do likewise."

Charles Dalman, of Pleasant, then placed the name of Judge Edward O'Rourke for judge of the circuit court and he was given a unanimous renomination.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

The names of John H. Aiken, Thomas E. Ellison and Henry Drake were presented to the convention as candidates for judge. One ballot resulted in Mr. Aiken's nomination by the following vote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Aiken | 102½ |
| Ellison | 50¾ |
| Drake | 3 |

E. V. Emrick was nominated for prosecuting attorney by acclamation.

TREASURER.

Capt. John H. Rohan, the present treasurer of Allen county, was renominated by acclamation.

SHERIFF.

The names of George W. Stout, Frank H. Whitney, Frank Falker and J. C. Hugenard were presented as candidates for sheriff. Mr. Hugenard withdrew and Mr. Stout won on the first ballot by the following vote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Stout | 93 2-3 |
| Whitney | 68 1-3 |
| Falker | 28 |

On motion of E. B. Smith, seconded by John J. O'Ryan, the nomination was made unanimous.

CORONER.

The names of Dr. W. W. Barnett and John Wilkinson were placed before the convention as candidates for coroner and Dr. Barnett was renominated by a vote of 92 to Mr. Wilkinson's 91.

SURVEYOR.

John A. Buschman, the present surveyor, was renominated by acclimation.

ASSESSOR.

William Eggemann and Joseph Tenkel were placed before the convention as candidates for county assessor and Mr. Eggemann won by a vote of 97 to 86.

COMMISSIONER—FIRST.

A. R. Schnitker was unanimously nominated to serve out the unexpired term. For the long term the names of A. R. Schnitker, William Franke, Christian Schlaudroff and Gottlieb Schaefer were placed before the convention.

—First Ballot.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Schnitker | 72¼ |
| Schlaudroff | 50 |
| Franke | 35½ |
| Schaefer | 25 |

—Second Ballot.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Schnitker | 103½ |
| Schlaudroff | 53 |
| Franke | 22½ |
| Schaefer | 4 |

Mr. Schnitker was declared the nominee.

COMMISSIONER—SECOND.

The names of M. R. Moudy, John R. Knapp, Benjamin McQuiston and Florentine Roy were announced as candidates for commissioner from the second district.

8—CONVENTION .pthe.

—First Ballot.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Moudy | 66 |
| McQuiston | 58½ |
| Roy | 39 |
| Knapp | 19½ |

—Second Ballot.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Moudy | 77 |
| McQuiston | 63 |
| Roy | 38 |
| Knapp | 4½ |

—Third Ballot.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Moudy | 104½ |
| McQuiston | 62 |
| Roy | 16½ |

Mr. Moudy was declared the nominee.

COMMISSIONER—THIRD.

C. E. Orff, John Brennan and Chas. G. Griebel were named as candidates for nomination from the Third district and two ballots were necessary to make a choice.

—First Ballot.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Orff | 89 5-6 |
| Griebel | 59 1-3 |
| John Brennan | 33 5-6 |

Mr. Brennan withdrew his name and the second ballot resulted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Orff | 116 |
| Griebel | 67 |

Chairman Zollars announced that the convention must nominate candidates for the county council or make provision for the county committee to fill the positions. A motion to refer the nominations to the county committee was overwhelmingly adopted and the convention adjourned.

COUNTY DELEGATES.

First Ward—W. A. Hall, Michael Eichy, Nick Klug, Peter Henkenlus, Charles Taylor, Frank Luley, Andy Yohann.

Second Ward—Frank Mannix, W. M. McKinnie, C. F. Baker, Fred Schmueckle, P. F. Strieder, G. C. Thieme, Horton Plumadore.

Third Ward—John J. O'Ryan, William Niezer, John McNulty, Frank Geiger, John Lynch, Will C. Cleary.

Fourth Ward—E. B. Smith, Herman Hobrock, Dennis Kiley, John Koch, Henry Baade, Albert Merz, E. R. Sweet.

Fifth Ward—Walter Mitchell, Fred H. Breimeyer, George Houch, Harry G. Krudop, William Backes, George Snyder.

Sixth Ward—Julius Remus, E. D. Scheiman, Henry Schwartz, Henry Lenz, Jacob Kimmel, Peter Nichter, Chris. Rhein.

Seventh Ward—John Dalley, Henry Busching, William Goodfellow, William Palmer, Herman Roembke.

Eighth Ward—Henry Kohrman, Charles Krudop, J. E. Duffy, John Gerke, George Herman, Charles Rodenbeck, Alexander Lawrence, Frederick Westerman.

Ninth Ward—Robert Kelley, E. S. Leinker, Henry Koch, Louis Schroeder, George Smith, George A. Schust.

Tenth Ward—Alfred Kramer, Chas. Kuekuck, John Brunskill, C. F. Lenz, Allen Martin, Henry Evers, August Gosda.

New Haven—H. H. Schnelker, Peter Rich, John Kustison, August Wolf.

Wayne Township—Val Kintz, Chris. Korte, Richard Irwin, George Rauner, Frank Jordan.

Aboite Township—Alphonse Colbert, Wm. Scott, John Clark, Charles Jeaumongin.

Pleasant Township—Charles Dalman, James Woods, Gilbert Logan, Wm. Krause, Daniel Swank, R. Klinmell, Jacob Harber.

Monroe Township—J. B. Miller, B. A. McIntosh, J. Heck, P. Mc. Ardle, D. H. Crabill, George Crabill, L. B. Saviot, John S. Carr.

Madison Township—M. Rodabaugh, A. Boles, H. Fry, George Gault, Fred Burger, F. Dague, C. Harrod.

St. Joe Township—Abe Parker, Edward Ely, A. Lanior, Fred Gehert, Henry Grindler, Fred Gogeline, W. M. Bullerman, Fred Blumm.

Lafayette Township—Jasper Redding, Calvin Crow, Hugh McFadden, George Lawrence, jr., Wm. Putt, George Bufink, Elalu Baker.

Marion Township—D. Horman, John Emrick, Henry Kline, Henry Schlaudroff, Henry Hake, Henry Nelreiter.

Milan Township—William Hobbs, Henry Busse, Jacob Baker, L. Spencer, Henry Bishoff, Al. Ely.

Cedar Creek Township—B. F. Frederick, Frank Reams, George Treace, Henry Hosler, H. A. Hursh, William Daily.

Washington Township—Henry Hunche, John A. Kramer, Frank Bugash, Henry Fortmeyer, Henry Boshlier, Lawrence White.

Adams Township—Precinct No. 2—Joseph Hageman, Martin Denzel, F. W. Boese, Charles Duchrman, James S. Bird.

Jefferson Township—Alfonse Lamont, August Hartman, Herman C. Nieter, John Gerardot, Martin Trier, John Ternet.

Jackson Township—August Parnin, Louis Voirol, Frank Oberly.

Eel River Township—John Miracle, Peter Hull, Delno Fogel, Wm. E. Hand.

Springfield—Charles Hartzell, Robert Moore, Al. Andrews, John Boger, Morton Shutt.

Scipio—Charles Walker, Aaron Gusrin, John Parker.

Maumee—Charles Thompson, James Franklin, Meno Zimmerman.

Perry—F. P. Otto, G. W. Barrett, C. Parker, F. Guiff, J. Bobay, H. Fitch.

Lake—Peter Laughlin, Alfred Clapsattle, Samuel McCormick, Fred Lunley and Louis Gerding.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES.

Friday, at the same time other delegates were elected, delegates to the Twelfth district democratic congressional convention were also elected. The tickets of Hon. James M. Robinson had practically no opposition. There was but one ticket out in the county for Judge S. M. Hench, that being in Adams township, where a Hench delegate was elected. In the wards of the city and in the townships a large vote was polled for congressional delegates. Robinson delegates were elected in the townships in most cases by acclamation. The total vote in the city was 3,879. Following are the delegates who will represent Allen county in the congressional convention in this city April 24:

—From the City.—

First Ward—Frank P. Luley, Frederick W. Schoppman.

Second Ward—John J. Reed, George Gale, Martin Ankenbruck.

Third Ward—Albert Melching, Edward Quinn.

Fourth Ward—Eugene B. Smith, John J. Bauer, William Hahn.

Fifth Ward—Joseph F. Zurbuch, Gottlieb Lindemann, M. F. Schmetzer.

Sixth Ward—Henry Schwartz, William C. Bock.

Seventh Ward—Dr. A. J. Kesler, Frank Deck.

Eighth Ward—Henry Meinzen, Simon Freistroffer.

Ninth Ward—John C. Figel, Fred C. Boltz, George Henkenlus.

Tenth Ward—Charles Kuckuck, Owen Owens, Joseph Bruhnt.

—From the Townships.—

Wayne Township—William Moellering, Wiliam Smith.

Washington Township—Christian Prange, Thomas Fleming.

Aboite—Charles Palmer.

Adams—H. F. Hoevel, E. W. Stoner.

Cedar Creek—Herman Wertman.

Eel River—William Sible.

Jackson—Jasper Jones.

Jefferson—Jefferson Miller.

Lafayette—Joseph Dennis.

Madison—Joseph Peters.

Marion—David Gibson.

Maumee—Cain Baker.

Milan—Barney Hutker.

Monroe—Chas. Nill and Chris. Hoffman.

Perry—E. F. Tucker.

Pleasant—Samuel Ambler.

Springfield—Ed Walkers.

St. Joe—Elias Auman.

Scipio Township—John Squires.

TOWNSHIP CONVENTION.

The Wayne township convention will be held this evening in the circuit court room.

SPIRITUALISTS CELEBRATE.

The First Spiritualist society will celebrate the fifty-second anniversary of modern spiritualism in their hall in the Elektron building tomorrow. Meetings at 10 a. m., 2:30 p. m and 7:45 p. m. Lecture and tests by Rev. Josie K. Folsom, assisted by several excellent mediums. Also recitations, instrumental music, solos, duets, etc., by others. Supper will be served in the hall from 6 to 7.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The longest span of telegraph wire in the world is that over the river Kistha, in India. It is over 6,000 feet long.

Our New Models

*Nos. 4 and 5.*

Hardened Steel Bearings. Simple in construction. Advantages of all other Standard Machines and some additional. Send for Art Catalogue.

The Jewett Typewriter Company,
51 MONUMENT PLACE, INDIANAPOLIS.

Shows Its Merits.

OUR COMPOUND EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA (Dr. Brooke's formula) has been known as a blood purifier and spring medicine for many years and its sale is constantly increasing. The best advertisement is a satisfied customer. We have thousands of walking, talking advertisements now and every bottle sold increases the demand. (Strictly pure drugs used in compounding).

Ranke & Nussbaum,
Pharmacists, 88 Calhoun St.

HOMES IN GOOD LOCATION FOR MERCHANTS AND RAILROAD MEN.

I have a number of lots in Ewing's Grove addition and will sell them on reasonable terms. Houses built on partial payment plan.

LOUIS F. CURDES,
Rooms 3 and 4 Pixley-Long Block.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LOST.

LOST—A small pug bitch, answers by the name of "Babe." Return and receive reward. Ed. F. Schoch, 42 N. Harrison St.

FOUND—A bunch of keys; was found in Pelens & Polster's drug store about a week ago; owner can have same by calling at this office and paying for this ad.

FOR RENT—At 106 East Berry St., nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite; modern conveniences; finest location in the city.

All the latest novelties in spring and summer suitings are shown by RABUS,
6-eod14t 16 W. Berry St.

TEACHERS, ATTENTION!

Special Train to Logansport Meeting, Thursday, March 29th—Wabash R. R.

For the accommodation of teachers wishing to attend the Northern Indiana Teachers' association, the Wabash will run a special train leaving Fort Wayne at 8:30 a. m., on Thursday, March 29th, and a special train returning, leaving Logansport at 1:30 p. m., on Saturday, March 31st, 1900. The round trip ticket fare is $2.20. It is desired that teachers use the above trains which are provided for their special accommodation. 22-6t

MONEY TO LOAN.

On Real Estate First Mortgage Security at 6 per cent. interest.

C. F. PFEIFFER,
27eod&wtf 6 and 7 Bass Block.

SPECIAL CANDY SALE.
SATURDAY UNTIL MONDAY.

40c Chocolates, 24½c lb.
30c Cream Almonds, 19½c lb.
We have 200 pounds of these goods, put up in one-pound boxes, and all are guaranteed to be fresh and pure. Every box as we represent it.

A. C. AURENTZ,
23t2 18 West Berry St.

SAPHO!

500 copies of Sapho at 25c each.
LONG'S, 971½ Calhoun St.

WANTED.

Three first-class skirt makers. Apply Monday evening after 7 o'clock.
WORCH GARMENT CO.,
22 W. Washington St.

Finest line of spring suitings ever shown in Fort Wayne are now at RABUS',
8-eod14t 16 W. Berry St.

# Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S

## HAPPY, HEARTY HEALTH

Comes when the stomach is strong, the liver bright, the kidneys vigorous.

**J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM**

brings about just this result. Its record for curing kidneys is absolutely unequaled. A person who will give the Balm a fair trial will not be troubled with "the blues" long. It drives away despondency, brightens the eye, clears the skin—so much for the outside. Inside it cleanses and invigorates the liver, strengthens the nerves, tones up the stomach, cures constipation and makes life seem like living again. $1 at any druggist.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., Feb. 14, 1899.
I am taking Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. I am now on the first bottle and it has a good effect on me. I am satisfied my liver and kidneys are out of order, and your medicine is doing wonderfully in my case. CEPHAS P. BEHRLE, Justice of the Peace.

**LIVER & KIDNEY BALM**



# ITCHING LIMBS

**And All Forms of Itching, Scaly Humors Are Instantly Relieved and Speedily Cured by CUTICURA.**

The itching and burning I suffered in my feet and limbs for three years were terrible. At night they were worse and would keep me awake a greater part of the night. I consulted doctor after doctor, as I was travelling on the road most of my time, also one of our city doctors. None of the doctors knew what the trouble was. I got a lot of the different samples of the medicines I had been using. I found them of so many different kinds that I concluded that I would have to go to a Cincinnati hospital before I would get relief. I had frequently been urged to try CUTICURA REMEDIES, but I had no faith in them. My wife finally prevailed upon me to try them. Presto! What a change! I am now cured, and it is a permanent cure. I feel like kicking some doctor or myself for suffering three years when I could have used CUTICURA REMEDIES.

H. JENKINS, Middleboro, Ky.

**COMPLETE TREATMENT $1.25**

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood; is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, and irritations with loss of hair when physicians, hospitals, and all else fail. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Purify and Beautify the Skin," free.

Use only CUTICURA SOAP for baby's skin, scalp, and hair. It is not only the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing of nursery soaps, but it combines delicate, emollient properties, obtained from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, which preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair, and prevent simple skin blemishes from becoming serious. For distressing heat rashes, chafings, inflammations, and eruptions, for crusted, itching irritations of the scalp, with dry, thin, and falling hair, for red, rough hands, and shapeless nails, and simple infantile humors, it is absolutely indispensable.

**MILLIONS OF MOTHERS**



# Give Your House

## A NEW COAT OF PAINT.....

We carry in stock a complete line of Lowe Brothers' Paint; also pure Linseed Oil, Paint Brushes, White Lead, Window Glass, Plate Glass, Ornamental Glass, Mirror Plates of all sizes, Step Ladders, Wheelbarrows. Call and we will make our prices an object.

**H. PFEIFFER & SON,**

9 E. COLUMBIA ST.



# SEEDS!

GARDEN SEEDS IN BULK.
Flower Seeds and Bulbs.
Lawn Grass Seed.

Fresh and True to Name.
We have the finest grades of Canary, Hemp, Rape and Sunflower Seeds. Everything in the seed line.

**S. BASH & CO.**



*Warm Weather Coming. Do You Use Ice?*

WE GIVE 10 PER CENT. OFF ON $1.00 WORTH OF COUPONS.

We give better value for your money than you ever received before. We give prompt service to all parts of the city.

Have your name placed on our list of patrons at once. Do not delay, but call us up by phone or drop us a postal card, giving your name and address, and we will furnish you with a call card.

What we say we do, we do do.
All we ask is a trial.

**The People's Ice Co.**

Home phone 528, south.


## LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Harry Minde is in the city on a brief visit.

The Mimosa club was entertained last evening by Miss Lena Meyer.

Jud Overmeyer is at home from Plaquemine, La., for a visit of one week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Trier delightfully entertained the T. A. C. club last evening.

Dr. William L. Curryer, of Indianapolis, was in the city on Friday on a visit to relatives.

Hon. James M. Robinson left last evening over the Pennsylvania on his return to Washington.

Dave Minskey will leave this evening for Louisville to be present at the wedding of his brother, A. Minskey.

J. K. Carson was called to Springfield, Ill., yesterday by a telegram announcing that his son had been injured.

William Foellinger, of Chicago, was in the city Friday. Mr. Foellinger was at one time a resident of Fort Wayne.

Jack LeFevre has resigned his position with Mossman, Yarnelle & Co., and will leave in a few days for Dayton, Ohio.

Dr. W. O. Gross is at Purdue university conducting the annual examinations in the pharmaceutical department.

The condition of Mrs. S. H. Cain, who has been critically ill for some time with lung fever, is somewhat improved.

W. D. Anderson, who has been an instructor in the Indiana School for Feeble Minded Youth, has gone to Palatine, Ill.

A meeting of the Bicycle Dealers' Protective association will be held Monday evening at the rooms of the Commercial club.

Messrs. Machen and Lippen, of Lagrange, who have been the guests of friends in the city for several days, have returned home.

Mrs. W. H. Shulze, of Fairfield avenue, entertained the Nineteenth Century Thimble club at her home yesterday afternoon.

Miss Nellie Harding, who has been quite ill at the home of her brother, near Hall's Corners, has returned to her home in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Minskey and daughter, Miss Julia, leave this evening for Louisville to attend the wedding of A. Minskey.

Dr. J. W. Younge returned last evening from Frankfort, accompanied by Samuel E. Hudnut, who will enter the doctor's private hospital for medical treatment.

The ladies of Heidelberg Reformed church will give a chicken pie social and supper at the home of Mrs. Thiebolt, of 70 Erie street, on Thursday evening, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

There will be memorial services at Trinity M. E. church on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in honor of General Neal Dow. The services will be under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

Theodore Tagtmeyer has been removed from his home to St. Joseph hospital, where he will be operated upon for appendicitis by Dr. E. J. McOscar. Mr. Tagtmeyer is an engineer at the city pumping station.

Charles Bearen, of London, Eng., manager of a large electrical concern and inventor of numerous devices used in both electricity and steam, has built a very fine yacht, which now floats upon the Thames. Mrs. Bearen is a sister of Robert B. Wheeler, of 41 Michigan avenue, this city, and the yacht has been christened "Olive," in honor of Mrs. Wheeler, who not long ago sent a pennant, handsomely embroidered with white letters on cadet blue silk, the largest letter being fourteen inches high.

### MENU FOR SUNDAY.

For me we are through a feast daily, but then fare is fare.—St. Paul.

BREAKFAST.
Sliced Apples.
Chicken Patties, Straw Potatoes.
Virginia Batter Cakes.
Iced Tomatoes.
Sweetbread Tea.

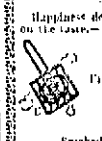
DINNER.
Julienne Soup.
Roast Rib of Beef. Curried Macaroni.
Baked Onions. Pureed Potatoes.
Pineapple Tarts. Edam Cheese.
Toasted Water Crackers.
Cafe Noir.

SUPPER.
Broiled Sardines on Toast. Lemon
Orange Peel Preserves. Jumbles.
Iced Lemonade.

CURRIED MACARONI.—Break the macaroni into short pieces. Nearly fill a two quart kettle with boiling water, add a teaspoonful of salt and the macaroni. Boil rapidly 20 minutes, strain and drain in a colander. Make a sauce of one cupful of boiling water, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of curry powder and one teaspoonful of extract of onion juice. Mix the butter and flour into a smooth paste, thin the boiling water gradually, stirring all the while until it thickens; add the curry powder and onion juice; salt to taste. Pour the whole over the macaroni, which has previously been put into a baking dish. Brown in oven five minutes before serving.

### MENU FOR MONDAY.

Happiness depends not on the things, but on the taste.—La Rochs.



BREAKFAST.
Canned Apricots.
Fried Bananas. Broiled Thin Ham.
Saute Potatoes.
Graham Toast. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Smoked Herring, Lemon Sauce.
Stewed Evaporated Peaches. Brown Bread.
Tea.

DINNER.
Puree of Beans.
Boiled Corn Beef and Horseradish Sprouts.
Stuffed Onions.
Plain Boiled Potatoes.
Red Bean Salad.
Sliced Oranges in Glasses.
Scalloped Cheese. Coffee.

RED BEAN SALAD.—Trim one pint of cold young beans; pour over them plenty of boiling water and one teaspoonful of salt; boil 20 minutes. When tender, drain and throw into very cold water for half an hour. Dry gently with a soft towel. Split each bean into fours. Arrange nicely on a dish of lettuce. Chill in the refrigerator one hour.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Valentine Gruber, of 157 College street, is seriously ill.

Miss Laura Taylor, of West Main street, is ill with tonsilitis.

J. B. Kissell, of Columbia City, transacted business in the city on Friday.

James Bevard, of Garrett, Ind., is in the city, under the care of a specialist.

S. C. VanSicle, of Frankfort, Ind., transacted business in Fort Wayne on Friday.

Mrs. Irene Chamberlain, of Wolcottville, has returned home, after a brief visit with friends in the city.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Caledonian society will hold a meeting Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. James Cairns, 430 South Broadway.

Editor J. S. Conlogue, of the Kendallville Sun, was a Fort Wayne visitor Friday. Mr. Conlogue is a prominent candidate for the republican nomination for joint senator of the LaGrange-Noble county district.

Miss Ione McKee, of 189 West Berry street, is so much improved that the attending physician and the members of the family feel that her complete recovery is assured and is now only a matter of a few days. The lady is afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism.

The spring opening of the Seaney Millinery company, which is taking place this afternoon and evening, is attracting a large crowd of ladies. The store has been handsomely decorated for the occasion, and the countless styles of hats have been arranged in a manner most pleasing to the eye. The hats are resplendent, but the colors have been blended in a way that makes them most attractive.

### SMALL LOSS FROM FIRE.

A faulty stovepipe was responsible for a blaze in the rear portion of the saloon at the southwest corner of Calhoun and Jefferson streets at 11 o'clock Friday night. The department was summoned by telephone and soon had the blaze extinguished. The building is owned by T. B. Hedekin and was damaged to the amount of $25.


# Dr. Bull's COUCH SYRUP

**Cures Croup and Whooping-Cough**
Unexcelled for Consumptives. Gives quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes.
*Dr. Bull's Pills cure Biliousness. Trial, 10 for 5c.*


UNCLE SAM stamps are good as gold. Give the best gifts known. 20t1C

Roach & Albanus, 31 E. Berry St., Agents for the Columbus Buggy Co. 24tf

## WANTED.

WANTED—Lady acquaintances. Address, Box 13, Dawkins, Allen Co., Ind. 24t2

WANTED—At once, lady stenographer. Apply at S. A. Stein, 45 W. Main.

WANTED—Experienced waist finishers and one apprentice at dressmaking. 157 Ewing St.

WANTED—An errand girl at the Worch Garment Co., 22 W. Washington. Call after 7 p. m. Monday.

WANTED—Attractive young widow, $10,000 in money, $20,000 in property, wants husband with business ability and good moral character. Address, Box 216, Station O, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Situation April 1st by stenographer of considerable experience and ability; would assist on books and other clerical work; local references given. Address, Business, care this office.

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms with or without board. 102 East Main St.

FOR RENT—A pleasant front room, with board; all modern conveniences. 96 E. Wayne St. 3-8tf

FOR RENT—Store room and flat, No. 50 Harrison street. Inquire of S. B. Bond at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 13-tf

FOR RENT—Elegant office rooms, formerly occupied by Home Telephone Co. Inquire, T. H. Hofer, Room 21, Bank block. 19tf

FOR RENT—A furnished front room on first floor, suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife; centrally located. 36 West Jefferson. 24t2

FOR RENT—Two very desirable furnished rooms, complete for light housekeeping; positively no children. Call 172 Holman St. 24tf

FOR RENT—No. 15 Maple Ave., 9 rooms and fine barn; elegant summer residence; vacant April 1st; also few other desirable houses. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR RENT—A very desirable furnished room, with soft water, bath, furnace heat, electric lights, in private residence. Address, box 9, this office. 22t3

FOR RENT—Nice furnished front room and board, suitable for two gentlemen; also a small shop, suitable for machine shop. Apply, 105 Barr street. 23t2

FOR RENT—A five-room brick house No. 5 Emily street, north side; all in first-class condition; $7 per month. Inquire, W. H. Moellering, 59 Murray St. 23t2

FOR RENT—Flats, second and third floors 47 East Main street; gas, water and electric lights; five rooms each floor. L. J. Bobilya, room 23, Bank block. 20-tf

FOR RENT—The three-story building No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished front room, bath, modern conveniences, also table board; five minutes' walk from court house. 107 E. Washington St. Two persons preferred. 24t3

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new 'phone. 10-tf

FOR RENT—Residence property on W. Berry St.; house on Jesse St. at $5.50 per month; rooms at 39 Grand St.; 80 acres in Aboite township will be sold in 40 or 20 acre tracts to suit purchaser; loans on farm and city property at 5 and 5½ per cent. 15 W. Main St., Swayne & Swayne. 3-22-1m

## WANTED.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply 106 W. Berry St. 23-2t

WANTED—Carriage painter. Apply Henry Hild, cor. West Main and Fulton.

WANTED—Want a few good active agents to work in city. Room 6, Arcade, up stairs. 20t6

WANTER—Any person wishing vines and trees trimmed call or address Peter Guerin, 353 S. Lillie St. 22t6

WANTED—If you want to borrow money, see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 13-tf

WANTED—I have $1,000 to loan at 6 per cent. on good mortgage security; no commission; no agents. Address "Private Party," care Sentinel.

WANTED—Girls for general housework; good wages; men want work in hotel, good reference. Mrs. Ellen Fitzgerald, 128 Calhoun St., upstairs. 16tf

WANTED—Temperate man to travel and appoint agents in Indiana, $80 monthly and expenses. Permanent, if satisfactory. C. Adams, 356 Dearborn, Chicago.

WANTED—Wealthy widower, elderly, large interests at home and abroad, wants American wife, sensible, refined, practical, Kenneth, 3054 Calumet ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Men to advertise and introduce our soaps and specialties, tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, appoint sub-agents; steady work; $12 weekly and expenses. Marvel Mfg. Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Traveling and advertising man for Indiana. Salary $50 month and all expenses to start; reference required; self-addressed envelope for reply. Address Manager, 203 Pontiac Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—New inventions. The royalty from a good patent will amount to more than your salary. Capital is always available for the right thing. W. G. Burns, patent attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 3d&wtf.

WANTED—All afflicted with a cough of long standing, resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrhages, should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy, made of roots and herbs. It has never been known to fail. Call at 35 Fairfield avenue. 24tf

WANTED—Send in your address at once and we will show you how other people have made $1,000 on an investment of one dollar, without work or labor. Would you like to do the same? Klondike Promotion Co., Dexter building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—If you want money on your household furniture, horses, carriages, pianos and other like security on easy payments, everything left in your possession, call and see us. The Reliance Loan Co., Room 6, Arcade, upstairs, open every evening. 18-1mo

WANTED—Salesmen to sell imported and domestic liquors, principally fine Kentucky whiskies and blends, case and barrel goods, to jobbers and saloon trade. Good chance to the right man; salary or commission. Address R. S. Strader & Son, 69 and 71 Water St., Lexington, Ky. 30-stf

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. This is the busy season; 500 positions ready; $15 weekly guaranteed; two months' term completes; special offer; can earn scholarship working for us; new field; commission allowed, tools presented; two years saved. Write today for catalogue and particulars. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 20-6t

WANTED—Three active men to represent large firm, capable managing branch business and employing others in various towns; $900 per year, clear of expenses; definite guarantee of $3.00 per day from the start to honest, energetic men; permanent position and rapid promotion with established house of highest repute. Factory, Box 733, Phila., Pa. 3-stf

WANTED—Paper hangers to remember that people sometimes find fault with a good job of hanging because the paper does not please them. The wide-awake paper hanger knows this and increases his trade by sending his customers straight to L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun street, where they can always find wall paper to please them in any grade from the cheapest to the best See the big line. 15eod1m


ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMER.
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY
Astoria.....Saturday, March 24
Ethiopia.....Noon, April 7
Astoria.....Saturday, April 21
City of Rome.....June 2, noon
Rates Quoted to Paris Direct.
Or with tour embracing Scotland, England and Ireland. Berths must be secured now for best accommodations. Apply to any of our local agents or
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
m26o.d&w. 156 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.


## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One good team and wagon. Inquire 213 West Washington street. 23-3t

FOR SALE—I am offering College Place lots on West Wayne street at regular prices. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Good 8-room house on Lavina St.; pavement paid; $2,500. W. E. Doud, Cor. Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 13tf

FOR SALE—New, elegant slate roof modern house; south side; owner non-resident; will sell at $800 less than cost. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Or trade—Nice nine-room house on Charles street, near Lafayette; want small cottage or will sell for $1,800. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Nice lot on side street between W. Jefferson and Washington; only $1,000; if sold quick. W. E. Doud, Cor. Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—I am offering 4 nice locations in vacant lots; W. Fourth St., at bargains; all on new pavement. W. E. Doud, Cor. Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—The three-story building corner of Berry and Harrison streets, known as the Minde block. Inquire of S. B. Bond at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—Several desirable homes or investment properties; carriage always in waiting; will show you in any part of city. W. E. Doud, Cor. Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A No. 1 investment; new business block less than one square from new court house; rents for $504.00 per year; price, $6,000. L. J. Bobilya, 22 Bank block. 14tf

FOR SALE—The three-story building No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire of S. B. Bond at the Old National bank. 3-9-tf

FOR SALE—Lot 20x150 feet, on west side Calhoun St., between Brookenridge and Douglas ave., for $4,000; a bargain for someone; lot 134 Fletcher's addition for $125; 3 lots on St. Marys ave. at $150 each. Schrader & Wilson, No. 7 Court St., first floor.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A small farm of 31 acres, 7 miles from city; well improved; I also will sell the property 305 East Lewis street; this is a new piece of property, well located; also a fine barn on premises; payments to suit purchaser; or will take part trade. Inquire of Ben R. Barva, 15 West Main street, or 305 East Lewis street. 3-eod-1mo

FOR SALE—A fine dairy farm of 110 acres in Adams county, 3½ miles east of Decatur, on the Van Wert road; a six room house with cellar, good bank barn 80x40, good grainery in the barn and other necessary buildings, good drove-well and windmill and tank house; 100 acres cleared, well fenced and well tiled and under fine cultivation; 48 acres of meadow, 23 acres of wheat, plenty of all kinds of fruit; ½ mile from school; 1 mile from graded school; 3 churches 1½ miles; will sell at a bargain; small payments, low interest, or will take city dwelling property or a small farm close to Fort Wayne as part pay. Ben R. Barva, 15 W. Main or 305 E. Lewis St. 7w4t-1034t

TO LOAN—$6,500 home money, in small sums, at 6 per cent.; other money, 5 per cent. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf


# HEALTH FOOD FACTS!!

People hesitate at the statement that the famous Grape-Nuts yields as much nourishment from one pound as can be absorbed by the system from ten pounds of meat, bread, wheat or oats. Ten pounds of meat might contain more nourishment than one pound of Grape-Nuts, but not in shape that the system will absorb as large large a proportion of, as the body can make up from one pound of Grape-Nuts.

This food contains the selected parts of wheat and barley which are prepared and by natural means predigested, transformed into grape sugar, ready for immediate assimilation. People in all parts of the country can testify to the value of Grape-Nuts food.

H. G. Carpenter, 1429 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo., says, "I have gained ten pounds on three packages of Grape-Nuts food. I can truly recommend it to thin people." He had been eating meat, bread, etc., right along, but there was no ten pounds of added flesh until Grape-Nuts food was used.

One curious feature regarding true health food is that its use will reduce the weight of a corpulent person with unhealthy flesh, and will add to the weight of a thin person not properly nourished. There is abundance of evidence to prove this.

Grape-Nuts balance the body in a condition of true health. Scientific selection of food elements makes Grape-Nuts good and valuable. The food's delicious flavor and powerful nourishing properties have made friends that in turn have made Grape-Nuts famous. Sold by all grocers. Made at the pure food factories of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.


### MR. HAMBOURG'S RECITAL.

In introducing Mark Hambourg to a Fort Wayne audience the Morning Musical leaves the music-loving people of the city deeply indebted for a rendition high above the plane of ordinary musical excellence. The audience which gathered at Masonic Temple last evening to hear the gifted young pianist was a representative one, including many of the well-know music lovers of the city, and it is seldom, indeed, that any artist can evoke the rapturous enthusiasm freely accorded Mr. Hambourg last evening. It is not too much to say that no Fort Wayne audience in recent years has heard such magnificent piano playing—magnificent from every artistic point of view, and breathing a depth of feeling that even the uncultivated ear could appreciate and enjoy. Mr. Hambourg's triumph was complete and the ovation given him was whole-hearted and sincere. The Morning Musical is to be congratulated upon the magnificent success of the event. Mrs. F. E. Stouder, president of the society, Mrs. Clark Fairbank, vice-president; Mrs. T. E. Ellison, chairman of the program committee; Mrs. Minnie Graves Brown, treasurer, and Miss Susan Thompson, corresponding secretary, stood near the doors as the audience entered, and Miss Isabel McClure, Miss Winch, Miss Thompson, Miss Margie Hanna, Miss Jessamine Sale, Miss Emma Rurode acted as ushers.

### MR. HAHN WON IT.

In connection with the masquerade ball given at Randall hall last evening by the Olympia band was the championship cake walk participated in by Chris Hahn and Walter Snyder for a prize of $10 in gold. The judges were a committee of colored gentlemen, including James Wright, Archie Rhoades, John Rhoades, John Moten and Mr. Walter. The prize was awarded to Mr. Hahn.

Charles E. Lane and a number of other prominent republicans are endeavoring to secure voting machines for use in the republican primaries in several of the wards of the city. They are anxious to give the machines a trial.


PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY A. WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and residence, 20 Madison St.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women.
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate Charges. Get the Best.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS.
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
'Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.

**Mrs. Clara Diana Stacy,**
FORT WAYNE MANAGER FOR
THE INDIANA VIAVI CO.
26 E. WAYNE STREET.
Consultation free from 12 to 2 p. m. Illustrated lectures to ladies only Health Wednesdays 2:30 p. m., in Grand Army hall, Electric Building. Take elevator.

YOU CAN'T SLEEP!
Two Teaspoonfuls of
MINTONE
Taken just before retiring causes a refreshing sleep. All forms of HEADACHE cured INSTANTLY by a dose at PELLENS & POLSTER. Agents this city.
25c a bottle.

The Evening Sentinel.
BY E. A. K. HACKETT.
SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1900.

TONIGHT.

Volunteers of America—Religious services in the armory at 203 Calhoun street, near Montgomery.
Masonic Temple—"Three of a Kind."
Lodges—Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27, L. O. T. M.; Rathbone Sisters.

The fact of the matter is the constitution is in the way and it "don't go."

The probability is that the chief difficulty of choosing a running mate for Mr. McKinley is to find one who can go all the gaits.

The constitution-twisters hold that the republicans fetich of protection is paramount to a principle of organic law. Higher tariff is more sacred than the right.

It was undoubtedly made clear to the vision of Mr. Frick that a quarrel is unholy, lawsuits the resort of the wicked and Andrew Carnegie's cinch on the main proposition a mighty ugly thing to buck with a lightweight to do the bucking.

From down Gotham way comes news that the VanWyck presidential boom has lately been seen to wriggle whereat the devoted announce that the boom will be borne to Kansas City and offered to the consideration of the democratic convention. Its going off will add somewhat to the gaity of the other pyrotechnics of independence day.

The new spirit of nationality and fraternity in the south finds illustration in numerous gratifying ways. Not the least impressive incident of recent date have been the cordial greetings given to Col. A. D. Shaw, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his party of union veterans and to Admiral Dewey. The Grand Army men were shown especial courtesy in Texas, where various organizations feted and banqueted them. As to Dewey, the whole south has taken him to its arms. That is the kind of expansion the country delights in.

Democratic objections to a standing army are in part explained by the interesting history of the administration's way on the miners of Shoshone county, Idaho. In that affair it will be remembered that men were not only confined in the famous bull pen without legal process and without charges being preferred against them, but on warrants issued in blank to favored persons asking for them. It now transpires that Merriam's negro soldiers actually hunted down and arrested people in Montana, carrying them violently and unlawfully out of the state against the protest of its governor. If that is the kind of thing a large standing army portends the people generally are not likely to favor one for some time.

PRESIDENT IS SPARED.

No public measure has ever caused such a party newspaper revolt as the Porto Rican tariff iniquity. Almost without exception the republican newspapers of the middle west are pronounced and uncompromising in their stand against the bill passed by the house and now pending in the senate. They have thoroughly lambasted the house for passing the bill and are drubbing the tariff worshippers in the senate for trying to pass it. But in all this cyclone of indignant criticism the president is spared for the most part.

Yet, it is well understood, Mr. McKinley is one of the chief obstacles to free trade with Porto Rico and fulfillment of the government's pledges to the people of that island. The president has been bearing down on congress for the tariff with the pressure that the executive can so powerfully exert. If he were still guided by the sense of "our plain duty" that guided him when he sent his last annual message to congress, he would long ere this have had the Porto Rican matter settled and settled right. A firm and manly stand for the nation's good faith, for justice and the constitution would have forced congress into a corner from which no escape was possible save by an upright course of legislation. Even yet the president has it in his power to bring congress up with a sharp turn by reiterating in unmistakable terms the call of "our plain duty," and the stern promise to veto any measure that performs less than that.

But the president is spared. It is the administration and not congress that must be used in the appeal for votes this year. The republican editor, whose gorge rises at the Porto Rican outrage, is honest enough in his objection to the tariff, but he is "taking it out" on congress, which seems destined to do little good. Mr. McKinley would weaken much more easily than congress, if there were the pressure of half as much criticism.

MAKING A BOGY MAN.

The alarm caused by serious defections in their own ranks added to the alarm springing from the unmistakable solidification of all democratic elements is causing many republican organs no end of anguish. Hope of republican success his year is now based mainly upon the possibility of democratic divisions. If the men who refused to support the Bryan ticket four years ago do not hold apart from the regular organization this year the administration is doomed to defeat. To promote the old dissensions in face of the perfidious treatment proposed for Porto Rico in particular and the imperial program in general republican organs are trying to frighten former anti-Bryan democrats with a bogy man. The following editorial vision of transcendant horrors conjured up to terrify former anti-Bryan democrats is from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and serves well as a specimen of the labor of that sort that is being done:

"The election of Bryan this year would be a blow to the national credit. It would make the outside world believe and a large portion of the United States fear, that a repudiationist congress might be chosen in the next canvass. It would bring a panic which would recall the horrors of the period from 1893 to 1897. The way to make the gold standard permanent, and the only way it can be made permanent, is for every honest money man, gold democrat and republican to vote the republican ticket and smash Bryanism finally and irrevocably on November 6 next."

This will not give affright to any intelligent man. The constitution is yet held more vital than any financial system. The integrity of the republic, faith in its genius and loyalty to its history are dearer to democratic hearts than the new currency law. Gold democrats fear the plain menace of imperialism more than the vague threat of panic. Conquest is to them more hateful than free silver. They are less concerned about repudiation of gold payments than repudiation of the nation's solemn pledge to Porto Rico. They trust and esteem Bryan more than they do Mark Hanna. They will not smash the republic in order to smash Bryan. The republican bogy man cannot perform his job. He will not conceal the purpose of the administration to make this nation the imperial master of colonies. He will not distract attention from imperialism, the trusts, and a humiliating foreign policy. There are too many reasons why democrats this year should be democrats.

DISTURBERS SENTENCED.

Fort De France, March 24.—The persons arrested during the last disturbances here, charged with unlawfully interfering with the right of labor at La Soudan, have been sentenced by the correctional tribunal of Fort De France to terms varying from one year to six months in prison. Those arrested at Trois Rivires were all sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The situation is calm and colonial inspectors Picanon and De Martial are continuing the general inquiry into the cause of the disturbances.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

# FORGET TROUBLES

BRITONS LIVING IN GREAT SELF SATISFACTION.

OLD WOE HAS DISAPPEARED

JOYFULLY AWAIT THE END OF THE WAR.

CAPE TOWN THE NEW MECCA

SCANDALOUS STORIES COMING FROM AFRICA.

[Copyrighted, 1900, The Associated Press.]

London, March 24.—Great Britain has grown weary of her seriousness and of her military experts with their blood curdling inductions and lengthy casualty lists no longer make the daily papers things of sadness and terror. The war, according to the average opinion, is practically over. To be sure it may be months before Lord Roberts reaches Pretoria, but his going there is regarded as sure as the hands move around a clock, and it is claimed he is not going to lose many men in getting there.

A dozen defeats could scarcely spoil the supreme self-satisfaction and assurance of ultimate victory that reigns among the average public. It is not altogether shared by the press and officials, but it is what the great majority of the English people feel.

RUSH TO CAPE TOWN.

In society the cry now is, "Ho, for the Cape," and the dressmakers are up to their eyes in work, making toilets suited for the climate of the great war base.

For those who cannot participate in the prevailing rush to Cape Town there is any amount of gossip regarding the probable reception of the queen in Ireland and what kind of a greeting Mr. Cecil Rhodes will get in England after his scathing strictures of General Buller and Colonel Kekewich, to say nothing of the curious stories which come from South Africa about women who have been out there. However, the gaiety which reigns in London is none the less genuine because many of the gowns at dinner parties are somber-hued, for the sake of some relative lost on the battlefield.

The period of reverse seems to have vanished from the memory of Great Britain as any fleeting thing.

QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

While London society celebrates it also speculates, and not without misgivings, regardings the queen's visit to Ireland. The sovereign's great age makes the trip itself one of serious risk, while the possibility of hostile demonstrations or even personal attack creates a nervousness that will only be stilled when her majesty is safely back in England.

The murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix park has not been forgotten, and while the party led by Mr. John Redmond is not credited with any tendency towards physical force, it is universally felt in court and society circles that the queen is taking her life in her own hands in making the proposed visit.

On this question an interview has been had with Ireland's premier peer, the duke of Abercorn, who will be a visitor to Dublin castle during the royal visit and will receive her majesty as first by right of blood in all Ireland. The duke said:

"I do not think there will be hostile demonstrations. There may be a few black flags and other silent signs of disapproval. Still, there is the rabble of Dublin, which cannot be answered for and which is entirely unrepresentative of Irish feeling. I sincerely trust that the voice of national chivalry, apart from any political considerations, will not be overshadowed by some rowdy demonstration. Still, I must admit that there is no little risk, though if the preponderating Irish opinion from genuine sons of the soil, irrespective of religion and politics, can have its way her majesty will meet with the warmest reception that ever greeted the ruler of any country."

TALES OF SCANDAL.

If anything is interesting society more than the constant departure of fashionable women for Cape Town, it is the scandals that come back of those already out there. The latest is of a woman long prominent in society and the wife of a well-known baronet. She went out to nurse General Buller's wounded, but, becoming the worse for liquor, she was shut up by that commander in the room of the local stationmaster. Discovering his pajamas and a short coat, she donned them, after sacrificing her own raiment. She afterwards refused to make a change, and thus scantily clad she was carried through the lines of General Buller's troops in an ambulance, was shipped to Cape Town and is now in England.

The tremendous influx at Cape Town of English society women and wives of the more wealthy soldiers especially those of the volunteers, has created many heartburnings among the majority of officers' families who, through lack of pecuniary resources, are obliged to stay at home.

It is pointed out that Kipling will have ample chance to write up another series of satires, such as he did upon Indian army society.

BEECHAM'S PILLS make life worth living
Cure Bilious and Nervous Disorders.
25 cents and 25 cents at drug stores.

# A HANNA REVOLT IN OHIO

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN TOLEDO ENDS IN ROW.

Many Charges of Duplicity Are Made Against Adherents of the Senator.

Toledo, O., March 24.—Not in the history of Toledo politics has such a meeting been held as when the Hanna and anti-Hanna factions of the republican party met in mass meeting at Memorial hall last night and both gave vent to their feelings of hatred and wrangled for more than three hours, making charges and counter charges of duplicity and crookedness. It was not the common herd that met in this mass meeting, but the flower of the party that quarreled over the action of the Hanna committee in calling an early convention for March 29.

The anti-Hanna faction, which proposes to run Assemblyman Charles P. Griffin for congress, after the Hanna committee called the convention for March 29 charged that the early call was for the benefit of present Congressman Southard, who is a candidate for re-election and a Hanna man. The newspapers have been full of charges and the friends of Griffin in calling the mass meeting tonight to make a good case invited Southard to be present and answer. Southard and his friends came out en masse and Southard walked boldly on the platform. General Kent Hamilton, a Griffin man, presided. The first speaker was Clarence Brown and he denounced the Hanna faction bitterly. He presented resolutions censuring the Hanna committee and demanding a later convention. Southard's friends then took a turn and Guy Kinney, a prominent attorney, spoke, and it became evident that Southard's friends were not in the minority. Charles Summer, county prosecutor, and a number of other speakers attempted to speak for Griffin and the resolutions were finally put and carried, although it is doubtful if half the immense crowd was able to hear them read.

The meeting ended in a row and the split in northwestern Ohio among the republicans is widened until there is scarcely a chance for either candidate being elected. More trouble is feared at the primaries.

DEMOCRATS IN GOOD FORM.

(Indianapolis Press.)

Judging from the number of visitors that frequent the democratic state headquarters, the party is more hopeful and enthusiastic than it has been since 1892. There are more visitors every day than there were for intervals of whole weeks in the campaign of 1896. In the few days that headquarters have been opened men of the highest prominence in the party from all sections of the state have called to consult with Chairman Martin. This is considered by the state committee officers a most hopeful indication and they are more than pleased by the messages of encouragement that the visitors bring.

The headquarters have been fitted up with telephones and other needed appliances and the rooms are large, well-lighted and cheerful. Pictures of Bryan the patron saint, George Fred Williams, B. F. Shiveley and ex-Governor Matthews are in place on the walls and the "art gallery" will be increased later on. Chairman Marin and Secretary Hawkins may be found with their coats off hard at work until nearly midnight every night Sunday excepted. Secretary Hawkins is an inimitable story teller and has a rare faculty of making his visitors feel at home.

DISCUSS CAMPAIGN PLANS.

New York, March 24.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Democratic campaign plans were discussed last night at a special meeting of the democratic congressional committee, held at the Hotel Regent. Representative Richardson, leader of the minority, presided and Former Representative James Kerr, of Pennsylvania, was secretary. Mr. Kerr said of the meeting: "The Porto Rican tariff question was freely discussed. The main object of the meeting was to formulate plans and methods of organizing that will be effective in the doubtful districts throughout the country. Plans were formulated for immediate opening of campaign headquarters in Washington and the sending out of literature. J. L. Pearcy, of Tennessee, and George N. Jesse, of Kentucky, were appointed assistant secretaries.

GEORGE RAY FIGHTING MORSS.

(Indianapolis Press.)

Robert Bell, of Fort Wayne, and S. E. Morss, editor of the Sentinel of this city, are generally spoken of as two of the candidates for delegate-at-large to the democratic national convention that are reasonably sure to be elected. George M. Ray and some other Shelby county politicians that took umbrage at the Sentinel's criticism of county affairs in Shelby county have begun a fight to prevent the selection of Morss delegates in that county. Maj. G. V. Menzies, of Mt. Vernon, is said to be slated for the southern Indiana place on the delegation.

FOR USE OF THE COMMISSION.

New York, March 24.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The war department has given orders to have the transport Hancock prepared for the use of the Philippine commission. She is one of the finest vessels in the service and will be put in perfect condition for the accommodation of the members of the commission and their staff of clerical assistants. The commission will sail from San Francisco on April 15. The commission is expected to reach Manila about May 10, ready to begin the actual work of organizing a territorial government without delay.

ONE BODY FOUND.

Philadelphia, Penn., March 24.—The body of Charles Warren was found today in the ruins of the building at 123 South Eleventh street, which was wrecked on Thursday by an explosion of flash light powder in T. H. McCollin & Co.'s blue print plant on the fourth floor. This makes two killed by the explosion. Warren was in the employ of T. H. McCollin & Co. and had been missing since the calamity. The body was discovered today under a mass of debris.

EX-GOVERNOR STONE ILL.

Holly Springs, Miss., March 24.—Ex-Governor John M. Stone is seriously ill at the home of his niece, Mrs. Ernest McKie. His physicians do not conceal his anxiety as to the final issue of the case.

ROACH & ALBANUS

Open Their Magnificent Display of Carriages—Finest Ever Shown in Fort Wayne.

Roach & Albanus, the carriage manufacturers, of 61 Clinton street, have leased the large rooms at 31 East Berry street (Tri-State block) and have opened the largest and finest carriage repository in northern Indiana. The only place of the kind in the state that equals it is the Studebaker Bros.' repository at South Bend. On the floor are scores of vehicles, road wagons, phaetons, surreys, etc. The choicest output of the well known Roach & Albanus factory are shown here, as well as that of the famous Columbus Buggy Co., of Columbus, Ohio; the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co., of South Bend, and James Cunningham, Sons & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., the builders of the magnificent hearses of Mr. J. C. Peltier. Messrs. Roach & Albanus are the sole agents in this territory for these three famous factories.

Out of this magnificent display the buyer of ordinary means can be suited just as well as the millionaire, as the prices range from $50 up to $1,200 for the finest, and every vehicle is well worth the price placed upon it. It is an interesting place to visit and see the styles in carriages, as they change just as much as those of dress. Accommodating attendants are present at all times and take pleasure in explaining all the good points of the vehicles, whether the visitor be a prospective customer or not.

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY OPENING.

I am now displaying my grand line of Easter Millinery novelties and will continue to do so next week. A cordial invitation is extended to you.

MARGARET SCHMOLL,
275 Hanna S t.

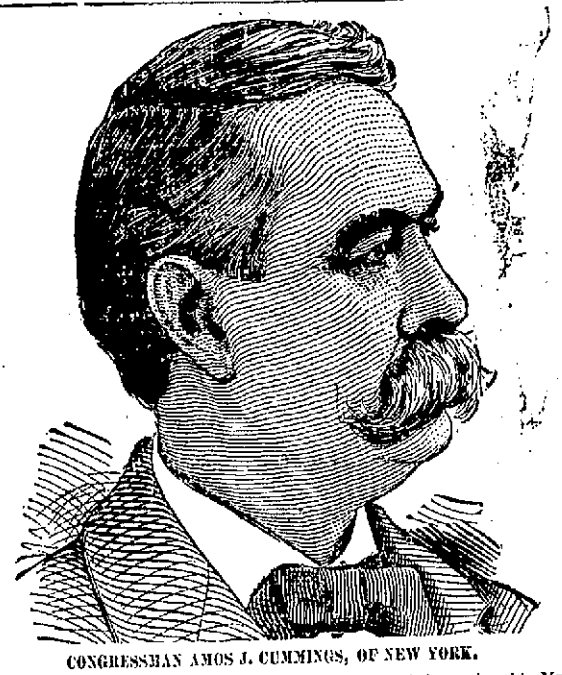
TRUSTEE WASHINGTON TP.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for trustee of Washington township, subject to the decision of the township democratic nominating convention.

ISAAC BLYSTONE.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

A NOTED TAMMANY LEADER'S WORDS ABOUT PERUNA, THE IDEAL SPRING REMEDY.



CONGRESSMAN AMOS J. CUMMINGS, OF NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 11th, 1898.
Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen—Pe-ru-na is good for catarrh. I have tried it and know it. It relieved me immensely on my trip to Cuba, and I always have a bottle in reserve. Since my return I have not suffered from catarrh, but if I do I shall use Pe-ru-na again. Meantime you might send me another bottle.
Yours, Amos J. Cummings, M. C.

Hon. W. C. Lienallen, a prominent politician of Moscow, Idaho, and a clerk

Hon. W. C. Lienallen.

in the United States Senate document room, speaks in the following terms of Pe-ru-na:

SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen—I have used Pe-ru-na for catarrh of the stomach, and after the use of one bottle I felt very much relieved. I had suffered for months before I heard of Pe-ru-na and at the solicitation of a friend I was persuaded to use it and I feel very grateful. To those who are suffering with catarrh I respectfully recommend Pe-ru-na. Very respectfully yours,
W. C. Lienallen.

J. R. Stuart, of Eastland, Texas, says: "I have purchased one bottle of Peruna, and it was used by myself and wife as a spring medicine. I consider it the best dollar's worth I ever bought. My wife has used your remedies with gratifying results.

Miss Ella Bough, of Gettysburg, Pa., in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says: "I have used Pe-ru-na and have found it to be a valuable and satisfactory remedy. Previous to using it I suffered intensely with catarrh. I have now taken one bottle of your valuable remedy and all symptoms have disappeared. I am strong and healthy and cannot recommend your remedies too highly to all afflicted mankind.
Ella Bough.
Address in care of Ida Bough, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.

Miss Ella Bough.

Register United States Treasury.

Hon. Judson W. Lyons, Register United States Treasury, says in speaking of Pe-ru-na: "I find Pe-ru-na to be an excellent remedy for the catarrhal affections of spring and summer, and those who suffer from depression from the heat of the summer will find no remedy equal to Pe-ru-na."

Mayor of Grand Rapids.

Hon. George G. Steketee, ex-Mayor of Grand Rapids, Mich., in a recent letter says:
Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen—I desire to congratulate you on your well merited success with Pe-ru-na. It is highly spoken of by those who have used it as a remedy for catarrh and liver troubles. As a tonic and invigorator it is of high merit, and it pleases me always to speak well of it as it deserves praise.
Respectfully, George G. Steketee.

Pe-ru-na is an ideal spring remedy. It strengthens, quiets, it restores appetite, helps digestion, and builds up weak nerves. For free book address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

March Sale of Carpets.

Beautiful New Ingrains.
Newest Styles in Tapestries.
Bargains in Body Brussels.
Great Line of Axminsters.
Superb New Styles in Velvets.
Wear-for-Ever Wilton Velvets.

We lead in Carpets just as we do in Furniture. We have the handsomest Carpet room in the state.

Room Rugs in Great Demand.

We show you one-hundred different designs in 9 x 12 foot rugs, in all the different grades.

Don't You Buy Linoleums Anywhere Else.

We are selling them from 10 to 20 cents a yard less than anybody else. And we are selling pretty near all that are being sold, too. You can buy Wield's Linoleums of us—the best in the world—the only kind the United States government allows to be used in government buildings.

Don't buy so-called imported Linoleums—they are cheap, poor trash when compared with Wield's great goods.

Foster Furniture and Carpet Co.

INSURANCE IN JAPAN.

American and European insurance companies desiring to enter Japan under the new treaty are reported as having a hard time of it. Sixty companies are credited with having had their applications rejected on account of being unable to comply with the stringent laws.—Chicago Tribune.

## Free to the Ruptured

**Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well Known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.**

There are people who have been torturing themselves for years with trusses. It is hoped their attention will be drawn to

DR. S. RALL.

Dr. Rice's free offer. An elderly and retired physician, Dr. S. Rall, of Marion, Ala., is one of the hundreds attracted to this generous announcement and as a result is now completely cured of a bad rupture which was very hard to hold. Although 72 years of age he had the courage and determination to try this new and novel method and now he lives in peace, contentment and security. Dr. Rall looks back to the old days of crude methods and in comparison hails the wonderful method of Dr. Rice as a marvelous God-send to the present generations. Be all means write at once to Dr. W. S. Rice, 510 S. Main St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial of his remarkable home cure for rupture. There is no pain, danger, operation or an hour's loss of time and by starting now you will be sound and well by early spring. weeksat—A30



COME, WE WANT TO WIN YOUR FRIENDSHIP.

If you hold one of our credit cards you are entitled to $1.00 worth of dental work free, whether you have ever been a customer of ours or not. We make this liberal offer simply to win friends and prove the reliability of our work, and the reasonableness of our charges.

All cards good until June 1st.

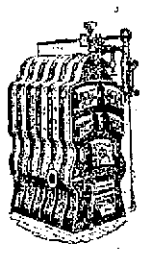
**Ell Dodez D.D.S**

RELIABLE DENTISTRY

SCHMITZ BLK. ROOM 8.

Hours:—Evenings until 8.





*Plumbing and Gas-fitting.*

*Steam and Hot Water Heating.*

# Jahn & Meyer,

*123 East Lewis St.*

*Telephone, No. 526.*



**CALL ON US.**

All City Flour, 95c large sack.
Sturgis, Mich., Flour, 90c large sack.
Best Square Crackers, 6c lb.
Corn Meal, 6c sack.
Chair Seats, 5c each.
We give Green Trading Stamps.
EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE,
S. Ganzer, Prop.
'Phone 783.



*DR. J. I. MANNERS*

Announces the removal of his office to

*29 E. BERRY ST.,*

Tri-State Building.

Hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Home 'Phone 911.



UNIQUE! UNHEARD OF!

The Travelers' Insurance company of Hartford, Conn., the strongest Accident Co. IN THE WORLD, is now offering the most attractive accident policy every thought of in the history of Accident Insurance. Call at my office, 33 East Berry street, and get a policy. No advance in rates.

J. H. McCRACKEN, Agent.

New Telephone No. 222.



# F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,

**Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, Electric Wiring.**

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

No. 141 Calhoun Street.

'Phone 207.



YOUNG WOMEN

take your meals at the

Y. W. C. A.

51 West Berry Street.

Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30—1:30. Supper, 5:30—6:30.


# NOW IS THE TIME.

## DO NOT SCOFF AT THE WARNING OF GOD.

## THE SOUL IN GREAT PERIL

## ETERNAL LIFE OR ENDLESS DEATH THE ISSUE.

## EVANGELIST WELLS' SERMON

## MEETINGS AT FIRST CHURCH NEXT WEEK.

Evangelist H. H. Wells closed his series of meetings at Westminster church on Friday evening with a sermon on "The Warning Rejected," taking his text from the fifth verse of the 33d chapter of Ezekiel: "He heard the sound of the trumpet, and took not warning; his blood shall be upon him." The church was well filled and during the evening the Haydn quartet, of the First church, assisted by Mr. Hoyer, gave a number of selections which were very fine. Dr. Wells said in part:

"I have told you what you must do to be saved, how you may know you are saved. I have showed you salvation from the human and from the divine side. The revelations of the cross have been explained, and this evening I will talk of the warning which has been and is being received and how it is being treated.

"The prophet, at the voice of the Lord, had been warning Israel to guard against attack by invading armies, told them to post sentinels, and at the trumpet's sound they should rally to the defense of their homes and their families. Then if anyone were taken by the sword his blood would be upon his own head, because he heeded not. The prophet has taken this incident to illustrate what will happen to those who do not take heed. My unsaved friend, you have acted as the man in the text, and if you persist the consequences will be the same. Notice that the man spoken of in the text was in danger; an invading army was marching upon his city and devastation would follow. It was the duty of this man to defend himself against impending peril. You unsaved are like the man in the text; you are in danger when you persist in rejecting the warning.

"When a man sees danger, and realizes his peril, it becomes the more imminent. This doctrine is not a popular one, but I would not be doing my duty if I did not present the case as it is. There are several particulars in which you are in danger; you are in danger lest you sin away your day of grace and your chance is lost. A human being is so constituted that if you keep a fact constantly before him he will at last accept it as a fact, or reject it altogether, and so he will accept or reject Christ."

"Secondly, you are in danger lest your probation be suddenly ended. The mortal life is a probationary state. There is no room for belief that this probation will be extended into the next world. It is an awful thing to meet God unprepared.

"Third, you are in danger of a spiritual death; not the annihilation of the soul, for it is immortal, but to be barred from heaven and shut up in hell in company with the demons and other lost souls. Oh, the horror of the death that never dies. Many of us, no doubt, have been present at the closing scene of the death of a loved one, and we have noticed the death dew gather upon the brow, felt the heart of the loved one beating slower and slower; felt the farewell pressure of the hand, and finally seen the gasp and the shudder as the soul was released from its earthly prison and hurried into the presence of its Maker. What a terrible thing it is if that soul goes before the bar of God unprepared. Physical death is terrible, but spiritual death is infinitely more so. Do not put it off too long; give your heart to the Savior at once, for you know not when your probation may be ended.

"Like the man in the text, you have been warned. When he heard the clarion note of the trumpet he knew that the danger was at hand. You have been warned many times. When you die, and when your soul is at the gates of Paradise, what a terrible thing it will be to see them shut against you, and to see the gates of perdition open to you. Like the man in the text, you rejected the warning. He heard the sound of the trumpet, but did not heed. God has sent us warning. Will we reject it? How sad that a soul should close the doors against it. Lastly, the blood of the man in the text was upon him because he rejected the warning, and there was no one to blame but himself. So, unsaved, will your blood be upon you if you do not heed God's warning and open your heart to Him and surrender your soul."

Dr. Wells will commence a week's series of meetings at the First Presbyterian church on Sunday evening. The subjects of the afternoon meetings have not yet been decided upon, but will be announced later.

## PLAGUE STORIES HURT.

San Francisco, March 24.—The board of trade and other commercial organizations of the city propose to call a meeting for the purpose of refuting sensational reports regarding the bubonic plague which, it is asserted, have injuriously affected business interests. There is no plague scare here and despite the opinion expressed by the board of health, the statement is positively made that not a single case of that disease has been discovered in Chinatown. The Chinese quarter is not under quarantine, but is being thoroughly cleaned and placed in good sanitary condition, as a precautionary measure.

## FARMERS TO GET TELEPHONES

## FORT WAYNE COMPANY STARTS AN INNOVATION.

National People Are Building an Experimental Rural Service Out of Kendallville.

The National Telephone and Telegraph company, of this city, are introducing a new departure of telephone service in Indiana, and from present prospects the day is not far distant when the farmer will have as good telephone service as the city resident.

Running out to the north and east of Kendallville the National company is building a telephone line ten miles in length which will be connected with the Kendallville exchange owned by this company. Farmers along the line are placing the 'phones in their residences and the same service will be extended to them that is afforded Kendallville subscribers. At the outset only about ten families will be on the line, but requests for the service continue to come in and it is probable many other farm residences will be connected up within a short time. The successful operation of this line will open the way for indefinite extensions of telephone service among the farmers in every section of the country.

## TO REVIVE HORSE SHOW.

Chicago, March 24.—The National Horse Breeders', Dealers' and Exhibitors' association, now holding their annual meeting in this city, unanimously decided last night to revive the horse show in Chicago. The date will be either the last week in November, immediately after the New York horse show, or during the first week in December. The show will be under the auspices of the association, and a company with $25,000 capital stock will be formed to manage it.

## GLEE CLUB ENTERTAINMENT.

The Franklin College Glee club arrived in the city at 11:40 this morning and this evening will give a concert at the Baptist church under the auspices of the Baptist Young People's union. The entertainment will be of a high order and should attract a large crowd. Tomorrow morning and evening the club will sing at the regular services of the Baptist church and possibly at the Y. M. C. A. C. R. Parker, the baritone soloist, will lead the meeting at the Y. M. C. A. rooms at 3 o'clock. The personnel of the glee club is as follows: A. D. House, O. A. Covert, A. C. Everingham, T. O. Barnett, R. G. Scott, O. L. Demaree, Earl Fisher, John C. House, Earl D. Kelly, Charles M. Phillips, Ralph Vorris, C. R. Parker, F. N. Thurston, L. G. Miles, W. T. Stout and W. A. Barton. The college quartet consists of Mr. Barnett, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Parker and Mr. Miles.

## UNION LABOR RALLY.

Pastor Allen of the West Jefferson street church of Christ, is preparing to welcome union labor in Fort Wayne tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the indications are for a very large outpouring of the masses. Members of the different union organizations will meet in front of the hall of the Trades and Labor council on Calhoun street, and headed by a band from the independent musicians' union, will march in a body to Pastor Allen's church and listen to an address along lines of vital interest to the toilers.

## WOMEN WILL VOTE.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 24.—More than 5,000 women registered in Cleveland yesterday in order to be eligible to vote for a director of schools at the spring election. The indications are that fully as many more will register today. Heretofore the number of women voters has been confined to a few hundred. The unusual heavy registration by the women is the result of agitation in favor of keeping the public schools out of politics.

# A GREAT CONCERN.

## CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY IS INCORPORATED.

## THE CAPITAL IS $160,000,000

## CARNEGIE HAS MAJOR PART OF STOCK.

## FRICK IS A LARGE HOLDER

## CONCERN INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, N. J., March 24.—The Carnegie company, the formation of which has resulted from the conference of Andrew Carnegie and H. C. Frick to settle the business difference between them, was incorporated here today.

The capital stock is $160,000,000 and the stock is all subscribed. The par value of each share of capital stock is $1,000.

The principal subscribers and the number of shares of each are as follows:

Andrew Carnegie, New York, 86,379 shares.
Henry Phipps, Pittsburg, 17,226.
H. C. Frick, Pittsburg, 15,484.
Charles M. Schwab, Braddock, Pa., 18,929.
Francis T. F. Lovejoy, Pittsburg, 7,024.
Lawrence C. Phipps, Pittsburg, 2,653.
William H. Singer, Allegheny, 2,629.
Thomas Morrison, Braddock, 884.
D. M. Clemson, Pittsburg, 884.
James Gayley, Pittsburg, 884.
Andrew M. Moreland, Pittsburg, 810.
John Walker, Allegheny, 708.

The remaining stock is subscribed by twenty-three persons, each of whom holds less than 500 shares. The state receives $32,000 fee for filing the incorporation and the annual franchise tax will be $11,750.

## FREDERICK KOERBER DEAD

## WELL KNOWN WATCHMAKER IS NO MORE.

## Little Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Bash Dies of Scarlet Fever—Other Mortuary Matters.

Frederick Koerber, a well known watchmaker, employed for many years at the Graffe jewelry store, died at 4 o'clock this morning at his home, 203 High street, after a prolonged illness from dropsy. Mr. Koerber was a native of Switzerland and 46 years of age. Surviving him are the widow and five children. He was universally esteemed for his many excellent qualities.

The funeral announcement will be made later.

## SURFACE.

Miss Eva Surface, a prominent and estimable young lady at Huntertown, died at 3 o'clock this morning very suddenly. Her illness was a brief one. At 8 o'clock Friday evening she was seized with an attack of congestion of the kidneys, and despite the skill of medical attendants, her death ensued this morning. Miss Surface was 20 years of age and the daughter of Andrew Surface. She was a member of the M. E. church, well known and very highly respected.

## BASH.

Death's shadow fell upon the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Bash, of 240 West Berry street, Friday evening, and at 8:30 o'clock their lovable little daughter, Evelyn, passed away from scarlet fever. The little one had been ill but a few days, though from the first her condition has been so serious as to offer little hope of recovery. The little one was but 6 years of age, and an unusually bright and attractive child, and the bereaved parents are nearly prostrated over their loss.

The funeral services were held from the residence this afternoon and were private.

CUPID does not like sickly girls. He never passes them by. To every woman in the world we say, use Bradfield's Female Regulator. Use it regularly. If you are well, it will keep you so. If you are sick it will make you well. The Regulator cures where other medicines fail, and it does it right at home without the disagreeable examinations so abhorrent to modest women. It relieves every menstrual disorder that woman ever suffered from. It gets at the cause of backache, headache, periodical suffering, failing of the womb, irregularities and all of the dreadful things which afflict women, and puts a stop to them. It is a harmless vegetable remedy which will not hurt a baby, absolutely free from dangerous drugs. Your druggist keeps it. If he does not, write to us, and we will tell you where you can get it at once.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga. Write for our free book. "Perfect Health for Women."


## LAEFEL.

The remains of Mrs. Anna Laefel, who died at Columbia City, were brought to this city last evening and removed to the home of her brother-in-law, Peter Kallen, 76 Richardson street. Mrs. Laefel was 29 years of age, and her death was due to inflammation of the bowels. She was a daughter of Jacob Mansdoerfer.

The funeral services were held this afternoon, Rev. Dannecker officiating. Interment in St. John's cemetery, south of the city.

## FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Ehle.—Funeral services of Mrs. Margaret Ehle will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence on Stophlet street, and at 3:30 from the Church of the Redeemer.

McLaughlin.—Funeral services of Mrs. Elizabeth McLaughlin will be held Monday morning from St. Patrick's church.

## FACTORY FUND STILL GROWS

## SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW IN EXCESS OF $6,000.

## Business and Interest in the Convention Has Retarded Soliciting Today.

The usual heavy business of Saturday, coupled with the widespread interest in the county convention, has somewhat retarded the work of soliciting for the Withington factory site today, and the committees have deferred further work until Monday, when it will be resumed with renewed vigor. The total subscriptions reported up to noon today foot up to $6,305. The list follows:

THE CONTRIBUTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Estate of J. K. Edgerton | $250 00 |
| Berghoff Brewing Co. | 200 00 |
| Indiana Furniture Co. | 100 00 |
| D. N. Foster Furniture Co. | 100 00 |
| The People's Store | 100 00 |
| Benjamin Lehman | 100 00 |
| George W. Pixley | 100 00 |
| Wolf & Dessauer | 100 00 |
| Moellering Bros. & Millard | 100 00 |
| Charles S. Bash | 100 00 |
| Charles McCulloch | 100 00 |
| F. H. McCulloch | 100 00 |
| Mary McC. Marshall | 100 00 |
| Louise Yale | 100 00 |
| Seavey Hardware Co. | 100 00 |
| Charles A. Wilding | 100 00 |
| Charles F. Pfeiffer | 100 00 |
| W. H. Drier | 100 00 |
| Frank Alderman | 100 00 |
| The Fort Wayne Sentinel | 100 00 |
| Louis Fox | 100 00 |
| G. E. Bursley & Co. | 100 00 |
| A. Hattersley & Sons | 100 00 |
| A. B. Trentman | 100 00 |
| John Mohr, jr. | 100 00 |
| Henry M. Williams | 100 00 |
| Jenney Electric Light and Power Co. | 100 00 |
| E. W. Cook | 100 00 |
| The Geo. DeWald company | 100 00 |
| Mossman, Yarnelle & Co. | 100 00 |
| Rurode Dry Goods Co. | 100 00 |
| W. D. Page | 100 00 |
| The Journal-Gazette Co. | 100 00 |
| Henry C. Paul | 100 00 |
| A. H. Perfect | 100 00 |
| Old National Bank | 100 00 |
| White National Bank | 100 00 |
| Hamilton National Bank | 100 00 |
| Fisher Bros. and J. H. Miller | 100 00 |
| White Fruit House | 100 00 |
| Fort Wayne Traction Co. | 100 00 |
| A. Mergentheim | 50 00 |
| William Hahn & Co. | 50 00 |
| C. A. Miller | 50 00 |
| Pickard Bros. | 50 00 |
| Soliday, Hite & Co. N. | 50 00 |
| Pape Furniture Co. | 50 00 |
| Schrader & Wilson | 50 00 |
| L. F. Curdes | 50 00 |
| M. F. Kaag | 50 00 |
| S. Freiberger & Bro. | 50 00 |
| Frank Dry Goods Co. | 50 00 |
| City Carriage Works | 50 00 |
| William Moellering | 50 00 |
| C. H. Waltemath | 50 00 |
| O. N. Heaton | 50 00 |
| Troy Steam Laundry | 50 00 |
| W. J. Vesey | 50 00 |
| Hoosier Manufacturing Co. | 50 00 |
| C. H. Waltemath | 50 00 |
| W. E. Doud | 35 00 |
| A. Vogeley | 25 00 |
| Val Rochell | 25 00 |
| Adam Neumeier | 25 00 |
| D. C. Fisher | 25 00 |
| S. Freistoffer | 25 00 |
| C. B. Fitch | 25 00 |
| E. J. Golden | 25 00 |
| Kratzsch Bros. | 25 00 |
| Bell Clothing Co. | 25 00 |
| Seidel Bros. | 25 00 |
| I. Mautner | 25 00 |
| Wayne Dry Goods Co. | 25 00 |
| John Rabus | 25 00 |
| Thieme Bros. | 25 00 |
| L. Jaxtheimer & Son | 25 00 |
| J. H. Hartman | 25 00 |
| O. S. Hanna | 25 00 |
| A Friend of the cause | 25 00 |
| Welker & Nablo | 25 00 |
| G. B. Grimme | 25 00 |
| M. App | 25 00 |
| O. B. Fitch | 25 00 |
| Jacobs Shoe Store | 25 00 |
| L. Fortriede | 25 00 |
| Hartman Bros. | 4 25 00 |
| Dreibelbiss Abstract Co. | 25 00 |
| Kuhne & Co. | 25 00 |
| J. C. Heller & Co. | 25 00 |
| C. C. Schlatter & Co. | 25 00 |
| H. C. Berghoff | 25 00 |
| F. M. Randall | 25 00 |
| Fred Kreibaum | 25 00 |
| Emmet Martin | 25 00 |
| Fay P. Randall | 25 00 |
| Wilkins Bros. | 25 00 |
| Ora Seaney | 25 00 |
| Archer Printing Co. | 25 00 |
| Seelig Bros. | 25 00 |
| G. H. Loesch | 20 00 |
| Henry Munning | 10 00 |
| J. C. Peltier | 10 00 |
| Cooney Bayer | 10 00 |
| Paul E. Wolf | 10 00 |
| Charles Daugherty | 10 00 |
| P. G. Kattner | 10 00 |
| Edwin Rich | 10 00 |
| F. H. Bohne | 10 00 |
| Raeder & Warner | 5 00 |

# EULOGIZE MORTON

(Continued from First Page.)

American people might be relied upon to make their wishes known in unmistakable terms. Such a crisis was now at hand and Porto Rico having asked a fulfillment of promises and an opportunity to relieve her distressed people, was to be given this opportunity in the form of a relief bill. Will the American people submit to this outrage? he asked. If the leaders of the party in power believe the people do not understand this question they will speedily realize their mistake.

The conference report was agreed to—yeas, 135; nays, 87; present and not voting, 20. This completes the bill, which now goes to the president.


GIVES SATISFACTION.

A Certain Cure for Piles.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is a success because it has the merit which brings success. It cures every form of piles and cures them to stay cured. It is now the most popular and best known pile remedy before the public, and one reason for its great popularity is because it has taken the place of surgical operations, once considered the only sure cure.

People often wonder that so simple a remedy will so promptly cure such an obstinate trouble as piles are well known to be. Yet the greatest remedies and greatest inventions we have are the simplest, and the fact that it does cure is all the sufferer from piles wants to know.

The Pyramid Pile Cure cures piles in any stage of the disease as shown by the following testimonial letters which are published every week and new cases reported each time:

From Geo. C. Geick, Owens Mill, Mo.: Some time ago I bought a package of Pyramid Pile Cure for my wife who had suffered very much. The first trial did her more good than anything she had ever tried. It is just as represented.

From Richard Lonn, Whipple, Ohio: I have used the Pyramid and am entirely pleased and satisfied with results. It does the work and no mistake.

Mr. W. R. Hines, of Magnolia, Ark., says: Although I have used the Pyramid Pile Cure only a very short time, yet it has been very beneficial to me.

From Mrs. Peter Lake, Mohawk, N. Y.: I received the Pyramid Pile Cure, but put off using it until last week, when I became so bad I decided to try it. I have suffered twenty-nine years with bleeding piles and have used a great deal of medicine, but never had anything that did so much for me as your remedy.

The proprietors of this remedy could publish columns of similar letters to the above if necessary, but these are enough to show what it will do in different cases.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co., of Marshall, Mich., and for sale by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package. One package is sufficient to cure any ordinary case. Your druggist will tell you more about it.


## COME TO RIVAL KISSING BUGS.

New Haven Conn., March 24.—Dr. L. O. Howard, the Yale entomologist, sounded a note of warning when he announced that a new bug—more annoying than the kissing bug—is on the way in large numbers. He is the blood-sucking cone nose bug, and he has left his old haunts in New Mexico for the north. His zoological name is conorbimus languisuga. His bite is a serious affair. The first specimens found were discovered by Dr. Howard in some shirts sent home from a Chinese laundry. The bug is of a bright speckled color, larger than a beetle and snappish as a starved turtle.

Seventeen Russian newspapers had trouble with the censor last year, and two of them were entirely suppressed.

# REPORTS NO NEWS

## LORD ROBERTS SAYS THERE IS NOTHING OF INTEREST.

## MAKES LONDON FEEL GOOD

## BELIEVE HE HAS SOMETHING OF IMPORTANCE.

## ANXIETY FOR COL. PLUMER

## THE BOERS ARE RALLYING AT KROONSTSADT.

London, March 24.—2:04 p. m.—Lord Roberts' dispatch saying he has nothing special to report is generally interpreted to mean that he hopes speedily to announce some intelligence gratifying to the British.

The optimists even deduce from the number of minor items of news received that Lord Roberts has satisfactory news of the advance of the flying column from the southward by a detour towards Mafeking.

In the meanwhile Colonel Plumer's position is arousing anxiety. He has with him three long trains of supplies for Mafeking, the loss of which would be serious, and further information about Commandant Eloff's movements is awaited with some trepidation in view of the report from Pretoria that he was isolating Colonel Plumer's forces near Gaberones. Well informed people in South Africa are, however, more hopeful than the inhabitants of this city. The former are preparing all kinds of celebrations to take place on the announcement of the raising of Mafeking's siege. A sword of honor is in readiness for presentation to Colonel Baden-Powell.

A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, under yesterday's date, seems to dispose of the story that General French was fighting yesterday, but it indicates that a battle is imminent.

From elsewhere comes stories of Boers rallying at various points. Kroonstadt is well entrenched and General Jcubert is preparing to make a determined stand, while the Boers in the eastern districts have been ordered to rally at Ficksburg, northward of Lady Brand, in the Orange Free State, doubtless with the view of attempting to intercept the junction of the forces commanded by Lord Roberts and General Buller. Another Boer force at Fauresmith, southwest of Bloemfontein, is in a defiant mood, so the southern part of the Orange Free State is not yet subdued. Sir Charles Parsons, commanding a column in the western district composed of Canadians and others, has arrived at Van Wyksiie, between which and Kenhardt a force of insurgents is reported to be entrenched.

Colonel Herchmer, commanding the Canadian mounted rifles, is convalescent at Carnarvon and will rejoin Parsons Sunday.

## NO NEWS TO REPORT.

London, March 24.—Lord Roberts telegraphs to the war office from Bloemfontein, under date of March 23, evening, as follows:

"There is no special news to report. The country south of this place is generally settling down. Numbers of arms have been delivered up and the people are beginning to recognize the advantage of bringing in supplies for sale.

"The movement of the troops in the western district is being attended with good results."

## FRENCH IS RESTING.

Bloemfontein, Friday, March 23.—Advices from Thabanchu, between Bloemfontein and Lady Brand, on the Orange Free State border, dated March 21, says General French's force is resting there and distributing Lord Roberts' proclamation.

Brand, a son of the former president of the Orange Free State, Sir John Henry Brand, continues his duties as landrost. He appears quite willing to co-operate with the new regime. The people generally, outwardly, express satisfaction with the advent of the British.

The insurgents in the northern part of Cape Colony have been detected in an ingenious swindle. It appears that before the departure of the Boers they purchased quantities of the notes of the Boer forces, which they are now presenting to the British authorities, demanding compensation for property alleged to have been requisitioned or damaged. The loyalists who are the actual losers of the goods are infuriated.


WANTED.

Three first-class skirt makers. Apply Monday evening after 7 o'clock.

WORCH GARMENT CO.,
22 W. Washington St.


The opening of the first electric line in Mexico was marked by the coining of a new Spanish word—motorista, for moterman.

# Serious Ills of Women

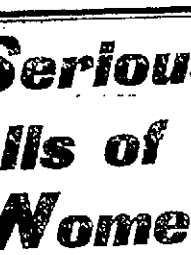
**The derangements of the female organism that breed all kinds of trouble and which ordinary practice does not cure, are the very things that give way promptly to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

**Uterine and ovarian troubles, kidney troubles, ulcerations, tumors, unusual discharges, backaches and painful periods—these are the ills that hang on and wreck health and happiness and disposition.**

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

**has a wonderful record of absolute cures of these troubles—a constant series of successes for thirty years. Thousands of women vouch for this. Their letters constantly appear in this paper.**

"In the East childlessness is considered a curse from the gods. It is a pathetic sight to see some childless Hindoo mother prostrate before an idol, imploring that the curse of childlessness may be taken away.



Are we much wiser than the heathen? Thousands of childless women are not as they suppose under Nature's ban, but are suffering from a diseased condition of the delicate feminine organs. It may be debilitating drains or female weakness, and perhaps an ulcerated and inflamed condition of the parts. In any case the diseased condition must be removed and a healthy condition established before the maternal function can be fulfilled.

Many a mother acknowledges her debt to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and to its inventor Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., who invites the sick to write and consult him without charge. "Favorite Prescription" promptly allays irritation, heals ulceration, checks the debilitating drains, cures female weakness and the accompanying bearing down pains. It gives vitality and elasticity to the organs peculiar to women, and establishes the natural condition, which make for the easy birth of healthy children.

There is nothing just as good *for you* as "Favorite Prescription." Don't be put off with a substitute.

"I have never written you how grateful I am to you for your help in restoring good health and one of the sweetest, dearest children pound girls that ever came into a home," writes Mrs. M. Vastine, of 64 South Liberty St., Galesburg, Ill. "When I wrote you about my ailments I was living in Richland, Iowa. I took six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, four of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and four vials of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Before I had taken four bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I was a new woman. I cannot make pen describe my heartfelt gratitude."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the stomach, liver and bowels.



MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit convenience of borrower. Business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co

Room 21, Bass Blk., over First National Bank, 77 Calhoun. Take elevator to fourth floor.



WM. J. LENNART. PHILIP L. ZERBAUGH.

Lennart & Zerbaugh,

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans.

81 Calhoun Street; Fort Wayne, Ind. (Second Floor.)

Home 'Phone No. 1310.



PERFUMES! PERFUMES!

All the choicest productions of the most celebrated makers, such as

ROGER & GALLET, HUDNUT'S. Etc.

Purest of FACE POWDERS and most select line of TOILET ARTICLES to be found in the city.

KID GLOVES cleaned, 15c pair.

*New York Hair Bazaar*

124 Calhoun St. Lau Block.


At Denver a demand for higher wages from nearly all lines of workmanship has been granted peaceably. In the building trades especially the demand for labor is so urgent that advances were granted readily and the cost of houses raised proportionately.

# A MILL BLOWN UP.

A BOILER EXPLOSION KILLS THREE MEN.

AN ACCIDENT NEAR MUNCIE

SEVERAL INJURED WILL NOT RECOVER.

A BIG GANG OF SWINDLERS

GENERAL NEWS OF NORTHERN INDIANA.

Muncie Ind., March 24.—The James Nickum saw mill, six miles southwest of Muncie, was destroyed by an explosion last evening at 5 o'clock. Three men are dead, one more will die and three others are injured.

The dead are:

Thomas Sullivan, aged forty-six, farmer; leaves widow and five children.

Clifford VanBuskirk, aged eighteen, brother of the engineer.

Marion Carey, wealthy farmer; half-pound brass cup buried in his head; died at 10 o'clock.

The injured are:

Lon VanBuskirk, engineer; skull crushed in, both arms broken; will die.

James Dingstrim, aged sixty-eight; no family; shoulder crushed and arm broken.

James McCreary, hed cut, leg broken, injured internally.

Will Green, aged twenty-four; hend cut, leg broken.

The explosion resulted from the water pump breaking when the boiler had on a full head of steam. The engineer and proprietor had just discovered the trouble and Nickum had gone to the blacksmith shop to get repairs. The building was blown to pieces. The boiler split into three parts and went in as many directions, from 100 to 300 yards. The loss on the mill is $1,500, with no insurance.

## WHOLESALE SWINDLING.

North Judson, Ind., March 24.—It has just come to light that five swindlers have been operating in this portion of the state for the past several weeks. Two of them are now in jail, awaiting trial, and the three others have fled the country. The members of the party were James Dixon and George Phoebes, with others known as Ferguson, Baker and Jacks. They made a business of selling stolen horses, disposing of forged notes and chattel mortgages, and of selling real estate and town property, wherever the purchaser desired to have it located, giving warranty deeds therefor. Within the last two weeks three stolen horses and a quantity of buggies, wagons and harness were sold in this county, and the sheriff of White county has taken charge of them. The men claimed to live in the vicinity of Monon, but are thought to have a rendezvous and accomplices in Michigan. Dixon is now in jail at Monticello, and Phoebes at Knox, on warrants instigated by J. Rennewarz, trustee of Railroad township, this county, to whom they traded a stolen horse and gave a forged note as security for borrowed money. Others who were duped in this region are William Hanke, J. P. Prettyman and William Burns. Many other victims are to be found in Pulaski, Jasper, White, Marshall and Laporte counties. Some of the horses stolen in White county and disposed of hereabouts have not yet been found. Warrants are out for Ferguson, Jacks and Baker, and officers are scouring the country for them.

## A BASELESS REPORT.

Kokomo, Ind., March 24.—The story that a conspirator in the alleged plot to assassinate Governor Goebel had taken refuge in Kokomo, and was under surveillance here, which appeared in a number of papers Thursday, in a telegram from Bowling Green, Ky., probably originated from a joke. Several days ago a policeman arrested a negro tramp at the Pennsylvania station. A passenger on the Louisville train asked what he had done. "Helped assassinate Goebel," replied the policeman."

## PROFITS IN HOG RAISING.

Auburn, Ind., March 24.—Frank Schrader, a farmer residing on a rented farm in the northeast part of this county, has proven what can be done with hogs. Last September he sold eight spring pigs, the product of one sow, for $75, which alone paid the first installment of his rent. On the 7th of the present month he sold eleven pigs from the same sow, that were five months old, which weighed on an average of 302 pounds, at $4.70 per hundred, bringing him about $105, or $180 for the product of one sow within one year. The secret of the success in raising winter pigs is in the feed, corn and barley chop.

## HOUSE ON THE DIVIDE.

Avilla, Ind., March 23.—The rain which falls upon the roof of Wseley Park's house, situated in section 29, Green township, Noble county, flows into two great water systems. The house is located on a ridge running north and south which is on the divide between the two great water systems. The water from the west side of the house flows westward into the Elkhart river, thence into St. Joseph river and Lake Michigan, and finally, if there is any of it escapes evaporation, reaches the Atlantic ocean by way of the great lakes and the St. Lawrence river. The water that falls on the east side of the house flows eastward into Blue river, thence into Eel river and the Atlantic ocean by way of the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi rivers and Gulf of Mexico. There is probably not another house in the United States where the water that falls on its roof flows into two large systems so widely diverged.

## MEASLES EPIDEMIC.

Auburn, Ind., March 24.—Measles are epidemic in this city. In the Lahmum family five young women are confined to their rooms. The attendance at school is greatly lessened, as children who have been exposed are not allowed to remain in school.

## THREATS OF JAIL.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 24.—Judge Davis threatened to send all the attorneys in the Devinney will case to jail yesterday. These were ex-United States Attorney General Harmon, Charles Stephens, Col. T. C. Campbell, Byron Clendening, Joseph Meyer, ex-Judge Bates and ex-Judge Dye. Capt. H. H. Devinney, late inspector of hulls for Cincinnati, committed suicide by jabbing a hat pin into his juglar vein and by cutting his throat. Testimony to that effect was introduced in the case to set aside the will. The hearing developed into a hot fight between counsel during the afternoon. Judge Davis, who witnessed the scene with compressed lips and flashing eyes, spoke out in a voice that meant business: "If this jangling across the table at each other on the part of the counsel does not stop I'll send you all to jail."

# THE MARKETS.

Chicago, March 24.—The wheat market during the first hours of trading today was rather firm but dull. May opened ⅜c over yesterday at 65⅞@66c, helped by higher cables and the corn strength. Trade was active for a time, but quieted later and the tone became heavy, May sagging to 65⅜c. Export bids were reported under yesterday's, which was the maintaining influence, although the good weather was also a consideration. Sales of 100,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern were made for export late yesterday. Local receipts were 55 cars, 1 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 535 cars against 544 last week and 454 a year ago.

The remainder of the sesison was quiet, and although the market held firm for some time under the influence of 131,000 bushels cash business near the end, the price yielded a bit more. May closed a shade over yesterday at 65⅝c with feeling rather bearish.

The corn market was broad and active, supported by the Liverpool advance of 1⅛@1¼d. There was considerable profit-taking by longs, but on the other hand there was a good general demand from commission houses and shorts. Country offerings were light. Receipts here were 478 cars, 3 over the estimate. May opened ⅛c over yesterday at 38¼@38⅜c and eased off to 37⅞c.

Corn closed easy. May a shade under yesterday at 37¾c.

The trade in oats was light and featureless, but the tone was firm in sympathy with corn. Receipts were 310 cars. May opened a shade higher at 24⅛c, sold at 24@24⅛c and 24⅛@24¼c, steadying at 24@24⅛c.

Provisions were quiet and easier, chiefly because of weaker hogs. Packers were fair sellers and the buying was scattered. May pork opened 5@7½c up at $11.85@11.87½ and sold down to $11.75. May lard opened a shade lower at $6.25 and May ribs a shade higher at $6.35. Lard and ribs both eased off a bit later.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—March, 65⅛c; May, 65⅝c; July, 66⅛c; Sept., 67⅛c.

Corn—March, 36⅛c; May, 37¾c; July, 38⅛c; Sept., 38¾c.

Oats—March, 23¾c; May, 24⅛c; July, 23c.

Pork—March, $11.62½; May, $11.72½; July, $11.52½.

Lard—March, $6.05; May, $6.20; July, $6.30; Sept., $6.37½.

Ribs—March, $6.30@6.32½; May, $6.30@6.32½; July, $6.30@6.32½; Sept., $6.37½.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.65; Cash S. W., $1.65; May, $1.65; Sept., $1.17 @1.17½; Oct., $1.14.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, March 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $4.85@5.80; poor to medium, $3.00@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.75; cows, $3.00 @4.15; heifers, $3.10@4.60; canners, $2.10@2.80; bulls, $2.60@4.20; calves, $4.00@6.00; Texas fed steers, $3.60@5.00; Texas bulls, $3.00@3.60.

Hogs—Receipts today, 18,000; Monday, 28,000; left over, 2,622. Market opened strong, closing weak; top, $5.25. Mixed and butchers, $4.90@5.22½; good to choice heavy, $5.05 @5.25; rough heavy, $4.90@5.00; light, $4.55@5.15; bulk of sales, $5.05@5.20.

## THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, March 24.—Buying for London account turned prices upward at the opening, the International stocks leading. Baltimore and Ohio and Denver and Rio Grande preferred advanced 1 and 1¼ and Pennsylvania and Denver and Rio Grande common rose a sharp fraction each. There were slight declines here and there in the specialties, but the tendency was towards recovery after the opening.

An effort was made to force selling of the general list by raiding the New York tractions, which yielded 1 to 3 points, the latter in Metropolitan. Railroad stocks were, however, steadily advanced. Denver and Rio Grande common and preferred extended their gains to 2¼ and 1¾ respectively. Trunk line issues were carried up sharply. Baltimore and Ohio touching 75½ and Pennsylvania 139½. The western group showed sympathy with St. Paul's rise on its favorable weekly statement of earnings. Shorts were forced to cover in the specialties, Metropolitan rallying 2 and Sugar and People's Gas 1@2.

The market for railroad stocks continued active, broad and strong. Pennsylvania was taken in enormous blocks up to 140 and the Atchisons led the western group in point of activity.

The favorable bank statement brought some realizing, but offerings promptly decreased at fractional recessions in prices. Bids had to be raised again to the best prices to bring out stock.

The tractions rallied on covering by shorts to above last night's prices, and the advance in the whole market was resumed. Baltimore and Ohio extended its gain to over 3 points. The tractions became unsettled again in the late dealings, but without influence on the general list. The closing was active and buoyant at about the top level and at substantial new gains throughout the railroad list.

## NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, March 24.—Butter—Receipts, 3,622 pkgs; market firm; western creamery, 21@25c; factory, 18@20c.

Cheese—Receipts, 1,946 pkgs; market firm; fancy large white, 13c; fancy large colored, 13@13¼c; fancy small white, 13@13¼c; fancy small colored, 13¼@13¼c.

Eggs—Receipts, 11,328 pkgs; market weak; western at mark, 14c; southern at mark, 13@14c.

Sugar—Raw, firm; refined, firm.

Coffee—Market dull.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, March 24.—Money on call nominal at 4 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½ per cent; sterlin gexchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85⅝ for demand and at $4.82@4.82⅛ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.83@4.83½ and $4.86½; commercial bills, $4.81½@4.81⅝; silver certificates, 60¼@61¼c; bar silver, 59⅞c; Mexican dollars, 47¾c.

## THE BOND MARKET.

New York, March 24.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds strong; government bonds easier:

| | |
|---|---|
| U. S. 2s refunding, when issued | 105 |
| U. S. 2s registered | 101 |
| U. S. 3s registered | 110 |
| U. S. 3s coupon | 110 |
| U. S. 4s registered (new) | 134¼ |
| U. S. 4s coupon (new) | 134¼ |
| U. S. 4s registered (old) | 116 |
| U. S. 4s coupon (old) | 117 |
| U. S. 5s registered | 115 |
| U. S. 5s coupon | 115 |

## WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, March 24.—The weekly bank statements shows the following changes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Surplus reserve, inc. | $ 3,130,875 |
| Loans, dec. | 12,560,700 |
| Specie, dec. | 1,030,700 |
| Legal tenders, inc. | 670,000 |
| Deposits, dec. | 13,960,300 |
| Circulation, inc. | 391,300 |

The banks now hold $6,817,300 in excess of legal requirements.



## The Type of the Prevailing Grip.

From New York Herald.

"Although Grip prevailed in mild form during the late autumn months, it has now taken on an unmistakable virulent type in the extent and character of its new invasion. During the last fortnight thousands who have escaped heretofore, have been stricken, and the disease is plainly epidemic over a very large section of the country.

"The type of the disease is essentially catarrhal and chiefly manifests itself in inflammatory affections of the membranes of the nose, throat and upper air passages. The attack is quite sudden and there is generally a high temperature, with pain in the forehead, hacking and irritative cough, with general muscular pains and prostration.

"It is the attention to little things—the avoidance of draughts, the cultivation of habits of temperance in eating and drinking, the obedience of all hygienic rules—which can make any one reasonably safe.

Dr. Humphreys' Specific "Seventy-seven" meets the exigency of the prevailing epidemic. "77" restores the checked circulation indicated by a sudden chill, the first sign of taking cold; starts the blood rolling through the veins and so "breaks up" the Cold. Manual of all diseases, especially about children, sent free.

For sale by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c and $1.00. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Sts., N. Y.



Mothers, be sure and use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for your children while cutting teeth. It is the best remedy of all. May8eod&w



Lumbocco's

"Daisy Queen"

*A fragrant perfume, rich in the sweetness of field and forest. Delicate yet lasting.*

Sold by All Druggists.

March 13-eod-3mo



DR. S. H. HAVICE,

Practice Limited to

*Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat*

Office hours:—8:30 to 11 a. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m.

56 W. WAYNE ST. TELEPHONE 282.



# Business Directory.

For choice Home Dress Beef call at SPUHLER & CO. 22 Harrison St., —dealer in— FINE MEATS Bell 'Phone 432. Home 'Phone 895.

You should learn the new Japanese method of embroidery at MISS LOWRY'S Lesson Free. No. 4 W. Berry St., (Arcade.)

CHAS. F. PFEIFFER Loans money. 5 per cent. to 8 per cent Interest. Has Bargains in Property.... BASS BLOCK

BARROWS Will make you the best photos. Call if interested in getting the latest styles. ONLY FIRST-CLASS WORK. Ground floor, 23 W. Berry St.

The— Abstract Office. KUHNE & CO. 19 Court St. Established 1873 Abstracts of Title. Money to loan 5½ and 6 per cent. interest. O. W. KUHNE, Attorney-at-law

Telephones:— Office, 377. Residence, 304 Bell same. SCHONE & VEITH, Undertakers and Licened Embalmer. 53 E. Berry St., Aldine Blk., Opp. Postoffice.

DRS. BURKET & BAKER, At the top in Dentistry... Arcade, room 7. See large Ad.

ALBERT TOMKINSON & BRO. Practical Plumbers, Steam, Gas and Hot Water Fitters.... 193 Calhoun St., opp. Rich hotel. 'PHONES:— Store, 205 main Residence, 251 south.

1000 WIVES WANTED to call up either 'phone No. 382 and have our wagon call for your husband's laundry.

FORT WAYNE STEAM LAUNDRY, W. B. Philips.

PANSIES SWEET PEAS, NASTURTIUMS. A fine assortment of Flower Seed, Garden and Lawn Grass Seed. W. D. HENDERSON, 67 & 69 E. Columbia St. Phone 144.

It's time to discard those overshoes and have your shoes repaired at the cheapest, quickest and best place in the city, Harry Berman's, 150 Calhoun St., opp. Sisters' School.

RUBBER STAMPS —and— ADVERTISING NOVELTIES, 'Phone 1302 FORT WAYNE NOVELTY ADVERTISING CO., 15 Arcade, 2nd floor.



DREIER'S PURE CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER

*Is equal to any high-priced Baking Powder on the market. 25c per lb.*

# Charles Daugherty,

—: Importer :—

## Paris Bonnets = = = = London Hats

During the past week you have had ample opportunity of judging the many millinery styles. We are content with the verdict of all. It is certainly pleasing to have the assurance that our styles are superior to any shown this season.

There is an admirable style-touch to our millinery that wins instant approval from fashionable dressers. Not an element of beauty is lacking, while our PRICES are not the excessive sort that bars economical buyers.

With our very LARGE STOCK and EXCLUSIVE STYLES you will find it a pleasure to make your Easter selections.

86 CALHOUN DAUGHERTY'S 86 CALHOUN

A STAR OF HOPE

DR. BUNCE'S NATURE'S HERBS TRADE MARK of LIFE.

FOR ALL SUFFERERS

NATURE'S HERBS OF LIFE

is the only medicine on Earth packed and backed with a Legal Guarantee which says No Cure, No Pay.

It positively cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Grip, Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Blood and Female Disorders, Constipation and Nervousness. Cures Children of Bed Wetting.

You run no risk of a loss. Your Money back if it fails to cure. A complete 3-Months Treatment and Cure for only $1.00, only 33⅓ cents a Month. You take No Poison. Nature's Herbs of life is God's own medicine, Roots and Herbs.

*For Sale by all Fort Wayne Druggists.*

MASONIC TEMPLE

SATURDAY, MARCH 24,

The Musical Farce,

"3 OF A KIND."

Prices, 25, 50 and 75 cents.

MASONIC TEMPLE

MONDAY, MARCH 26,

Hi Henry's Greater Minstrels.

The most original, novel and most expensive of its class.

Prices, 25, 50 and 75 cents. Seat sale Friday.

EVERYTHING ON EARTH.

You can buy, sell and exchange everything on earth at 23 West Main street, Goldstine's place. Loan Office and Safe Storage Room. Telephone or drop postal card.

MONARCH Sewing Machine Oil. For Sewing Machines, Typewriters, Fire Arms, etc. The Highest Grade. Get it from your dealer. Baird Bros. & Co., Cleveland, O.

J. C. PELTIER,

Undertaker

and Embalmer.

17 W. Wayne Street.

DR. JAMES A. LOMAS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Announces that he has resumed his practice. Rooms, 6 and 7 Fruit House block. Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Home phone, No. 502.

THEIME THE TAILOR.

Confirmation Suits.

BRING in the boys' and have their Suits made to order. Do not cost more than ready-made Suits. They fit better, are trimmed better, and wear better than ready-made Suits. An elegant watch is given with every suit. Call and examine our goods.

39 E. Columbia Street.

# SHOP AND RAIL.

## THOMAS J. HEDGES DIES FROM OLD AGE.

## WORKED FORTY-THREE YEARS

## IN THE PENNSYLVANIA SHOPS—WAS A FOREMAN.

## BUILDING TRADE PROSPECTS

## THE CITY PROMISED GREATEST BOOM IN ITS HISTORY.

The news of the death of Thomas J. Hedges, which occurred at 4:15 Friday afternoon at his home, 323 West Main street, was received at the shops this morning and it caused general sorrow there, for the old man was well liked by the men. Mr. Hedges was born at Hedgeville, Va., seventy-five years ago and came to Fort Wayne in 1854. He was a carpenter by trade and soon found employment in the Pittsburg shops. He was the first foreman of the tank department, a position which is now held by I. Wise. When Mr. Hedges was weakened by disease and unable to further perform the duties of that office, the company gave him the position of night watchman at the main shop gate, on Railroad street, and he filled that place until two years ago, when the infirmities of age compelled him to reliuquish it. The latter part of his term of service he was so crippled that he had to be hauled to the shops in a buggy. There are none of the men at work in the tank shop who were there when Mr. Hedges first became foreman, but a number of the men now employed there worked under the old man's directions, some of them for a dozen years or more, and all liked him.

Mrs. Hedges, the wife of the deceased, died six years ago, and there remain of the family only three children and thirteen grandchildren. The former are Mrs. August Neff, Mrs. Robert Miller and Bailey Hedges. Owing to the absence of some members of the family the funeral announcement cannot be made today. Mrs. Miller resides in Crestline and when she arrives the obsequies will be arranged.

### THE BUILDING TRADE.

In some portions of the city the supply of dwelling houses is not up to the demand. This scarcity has resulted in an advance in rents, the increase being from 10 to 20 per cent. Better houses are demanded today than a few years ago and as a rule, if the renters can get all the modern conveniences—bath room, furnace and electric lights—they will pay a price commensurate with such improvements. Contractors and lumber dealers expect a great revival in the building trade this year. The Withingtons, should they bring and centralize their factories here, will create a demand for 100 or more houses and there is a steady growth due to other causes that must be provided for. There seems to be no limit to the available cash for building purposes. During the winter nearly a million dollars worth of building and loan stock matured and this money will seek investment. The owners are citizens of Fort Wayne and have faith in the city's future prosperity. They await a prospect for immediate and fair interest on the money and when this is assured they will use it in putting up buildings.

### RESIGNED HIS POSITION.

Today ends the term of service in the Pittsburg boiler shops of John Petzinger, who will leave Monday for Savannah, Ga., to take a position in railway shops where his brother is now employed. Mr. Petzinger learned his trade in the Pittsburg shops and has been employed as a journeyman for several years. Foreman Frank Sarver said of him this morning that he was a good fellow, a fine workman and his departure was regretted not alone by the shop officials, but all of the men employed in that establishment.

### SHIPPING APPARATUS.

A carload of electrical apparatus, including a 1,200-light machine, a number of arc lamps and switchboards, left the works of the Fort Wayne Electric company today for Ada, Ohio, where a plant is to be installed.

### CALLED TO THE WABASH.

C. A. Baird, of Pittsburg, Kas., is in the city to confer with Master Mechanic G. S. McKee, of the Wabash. Mr. Baird has just received the appointment of assistant foreman of the Wabash shops at St. Thomas, Canada. To accept this position he resigned the office of roundhouse foreman at Pittsburg of the "Gulf" line.

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Nickel Plate Brakeman G. B. Ingall is sick and off duty.

Machinist Frank Watts, of the Wabash, is on duty again after a few days' rest.

After a week's illness Nickel Plate Conductor M. E. Baum reported for work yesterday.

J. E. Rehrer, of Avilla, is visiting his brothers, who are employed at the electric works.

R. J. O'Neal, fireman in the Wabash yards, has gone to Danville to visit friends a few days.

Maurice Archibald, of the electric works, has gone to Kenosha, Wis., on business for the company.

Master Mechanic George James, of the Nickel Plate, was in the city yesterday looking after business for the company.

Supt. J. B. McKim, of the Pennsylvania, is sitting up today, though still too ill to leave his room at the McKinnie house.

George U. Darker, timekeeper at the Bass works, is confined to his room by a bad cold, though his condition is not considered serious.

C. F. Rodenbeck, a boilermaker, left this morning for Tilton, Ill., upon a mission for the Wabash, which will keep him there perhaps a week or two.

Fireman W. Rogerson, who was sick, and Brakeman J. Hamilton, whose wife was sick, have returned to their respective duties on the Nickel Plate.

Bert Olds has returned from South Bend, where he was engaged several days upon an electric plant. Next Monday he will go to Montpelier, Ind., to install a plant.

Frank Miller, foreman of the japanning department at the Kerr Murray works, fell in a vat of japan and was completely covered with the stuff. He was not injured.

Yesterday the electric works delivered the large switchboard which was built for the power station of the Pennsylvania company and the same is being placed in position today.

John Stevens, a Pittsburg shopman, was summoned home this morning by a message stating that his wife had fallen down stairs and was injured. The lady is not seriously hurt.

H. R. Bowden the Nickel Plate yardmaster, has secured a lease upon the dwelling house at the corner of Griffith and Superior streets and next week will move his family here from Cleveland.

Yesterday the Packard company received an order for seventeen organs to be shipped to Cape Town, South Africa. Before the war, orders were frequent from that country, but this is the first since hostilities began.

The Bass works this morning shipped an immense drive wheel to Camp & Hinton, Lumberton, Miss. The wheel was in two sections and when connected it will have a diameter of twenty-one feet and a face of thirty-eight inches.

Charles Melching came near loosing an eye yesterday. While handling a punch it broke and a portion of it struck and cut the optic. Dr. Neischang attended the unfortunate man. Mr. Melching is a machinist employed at the Kerr Murray works.

Engines 204, 344 and 339 were repaired and turned out of the Pittsburg shops during the week ending today and there were taken in for repairs during the same period engines 104, 337, 254, 59 and 13, the latter being one of the big G-4 express engines.

The following re-assignments of Nickel Plate firemen occurred yesterday: R. L. Drake to engine 154, with Engineer S. Coognn; A. J. Hoffman to engine 98, with Engineer M. McCarthy, and J. Hollenkamp to engine 101, with Engineer Frank Tulley.

John Kiss, foreman of the Bass pattern shop, is in receipt of a letter from his brother, formerly of this city and also a patternmaker, who is now employed in the shipyards at Seattle. He is well pleased with his situation and says that he will never come back here to reside.

Mrs. George McDole, wife of the Pittsburg shopman, is very ill and a consultation of physicians was called today to discuss her case and settle the question of an operation, which it is believed will have to be performed before there will be any improvement in her condition.

The cold weather has delayed the work of installing a number of electric plants for which the machinery and apparatus are now lying in the storeroom of the Fort Wayne Electric works, subject to orders to ship. It is a hard task to place machinery securely when the ground is frozen and until the weather becomes warmer there will not be much of that kind of work done in the northern states.

W. Repine, C. G. Robertson, James Roche, A. L. Goble, J. D. Wright, George Ibey, John Strackreider, William Miller and Jacob Weber are sick and John Gribbins, Frank Mannix, John Lynch, William Neizer, John Deegan, H. Walsh, A. J. Huber, H. Burlage, V. Schroyer, A. J. Schirmeyer and A. Hettler are off duty for other reasons, chiefly on account of the democratic convention. All are employed in the Pittsburg shops.

An imense traffic in ore is expected the camming summer. Every ore-carrying vessel has already been leased for the season by the men engaged in that business. Many boats which have been engaged in the grain business have also been leased and are being fitted up for the ore-carrying business. This, it is said will create a shortage in grain vessels at Chicago and other grain centers an dthrow that business upon the railways to a greater extent than ever before.

## JOE GANS LOSES TO ERNE

## BLINDS COLORED FIGHTER IN THE TWELFTH ROUND.

## Baltimore Man's Eye Dislodged From Its Socket by a Head-on Collision.

New York March 24.—Frank Erne gained the decision last night in his battle with Joe Gans before the Brondway Athletic club, and retained his title of light weight champion.

It was to have been a twenty-five round affair, but was stopped in the twelfth round because the colored lad was blinded from the force of a collision with Erne's head and unable to continue.

The fight, until its abrupt conclusion, was one of the most scientific contests ever seen here. Both fighters played a cautious waiting game, and the result was in doubt until the opening of the twelfth round, when Gans met with his unfortunate accident.

The result was unsatisfactory to most of the spectators, who would have preferred to have it decided on its merits. After the third round the battle seemed to turn in favor of the Buffalo lad, but Gans was by no means a loser until the first blows of the twelfth round had been struck.

FIGHTING HARD AND FAST.

During the few rounds just previous to the twelfth the fighting had been very hard and fast, but experts saw no immediate danger in view for either fighter, although Erne's constant peppering of Gans' jaw and his occasional heavy blow on the wind were plainly distressing the colored man from Baltimore.

The final round opened, however, with Erne resorting to his favorite rushing tactics. He met Gans in the center of the ring and rushed him to the ropes with right and left jabs to the face. Joe did not relish this, and went to a clinch, but Frank avoided him, and sent a smashing left to the colored man's face. It was still anybody's fight, and Gans rushed to a clinch.

In the fast infighting that followed Gans knocked his right eye with terrible force against Erne's head, dislodging the optic from its socket. The blood rushed over his face, and, blinded and weak from the blow, Referee Charley White led him to his corner and awarded the battle to Erne, Gans being unable to continue. Erne fought desperately, for not only was his reputation and the long end of the purse at stake, but also the retention of the championship belt.

BOTH DO SCIENTIFIC WORK.

As was predicted, both men did brainy, scientific fighting. Gans appeared to have the advantage in the first three rounds, but after that Erne warmed up and in the majority of the rounds that followed held his own, or got the best of the colored man's argument. While Gans received the most punishment, Erne did not escape unscathed and will carry some bad earmarks of the battle for several days. It was just 9:50 when the men entered the ring, and Referee Charley White was decided on as sole judge of the fight. The men agreed to fight straight Marquis of Queensberry rules.

At the last moment the betting, which had been rather tame during the week, picked up a little. This was in part due to the good reports that were circulated regarding the condition of Erne.

Many men who make a business of putting wagers on fights held off until they could see Erne in the ring. As "Honest John" Kelly said: "I can always tell how I want my money when I can see both men who are to fight."

When Erne arrived in the clubhouse it was whispered around among those who are supposed to know a little something about form that he was in good shape and that it would take a hard beating to whip him.

BETTING ON THE RESULT.

All day the odds were 10 to 8 on Gans and there was not so very many men who were willing to push up cash at those figures. "I can see where Gans is a possible winner, because he is a clever boxer," said Al Smith, "but I don't see where the 10 to 8 comes in. If it were 10 to 9 there might be something to it that would attract the average better."

As the time drew near for the match to take place Erne's stock began to climb, and there were several bets made at 10 to 9. Then somebody's fine Italian hand was conspicuous, when even money was waged on Erne. Having got all that was in sight at the short price, the speculators concluded to secure whatever else they could get their hands on. Bob Smith, Erne's manager, won $2,000 on the fight, which was the largest sum wagered.

The men entered the ring at 9:35. The rules were explained by the referee, the men shook hands and the battle was on.

### EMIGRATION FROM ITALY.

Nearly 5,000 immigrants arrived here in the first week of this month and Italians were a large part of the total number. They may long continue to be the largest element in the movement of Europeans westward.

The United Kingdom, with about 10,000,000 more inhabitants, sends out every year from 50,000 to 100,000 fewer emigrants than are annually despatched from Italy. This is the more noteworthy, because many British emigrants are specially encouraged, one way or another, to remove to the colonies, and thus emigration is stimulated, while practically all the Italians go to alien lands, and few of them, in recent years, have gone to any country that like Venezuela, is officially offering them assistance. Most of them go to other countries of Europe or to the United States and Argentina.

For six years the total Italian emigration has been annually from four to nine times as large as that from the German empire, or, in other words, from a quarter to nearly a third of a million a year. The Italian government distinguishes between permanent and temporary emigrants, and, according to its own figures, about 2,000,000 of its former subjects, or one in fifteen of the total population have found new homes in other lands.

This is a tremendous transferral of the citizens of one nation to other countries, and it has been in progress only about twenty-three years. The ratio of emigrants seeking permanent homes abroad is steadily increasing. In 1877-80 about four-sevenths of the emigration was of a temporary character, while in the past few years considerably more than half of it has been classed as permanent. There has been a nearly steady growth in the movement which has long ago become a veritable exodus.—New York Sun.

Steketee's Pin-Worm Destroyer.

Cures Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels.

Cures FOUL BREATH. It discharges PHLEGM and cleanses the stomach from all impurity. Foul breath is caused from worms. Use Steketee's Worm Destroyer and worms must go. Ask druggist for Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer. Take no substitute. Price, 25c at drug stores, 25c by mail. Send postage. Address

GEORGE G. STEKETEE Grand Rapids, Mich.

### BIG BARGAIN.

A gentleman with five or six thousand dollars to invest can, if quick about it, learn of something greatly to his advantage by addressing, "Big Bargain," care Letter Carrier Richter, city.

Roach & Albanus, 31 E. Berry St., Agents for the Columbus Buggy Co. 24tf

### THE NEW SUBURBAN RAILROAD A BOOM TO FAIRFIELD AVE.

Louis K. Seabold, for fifteen years with Siemon & Bro., has opened a Wall Paper, Window Shade and Picture Frame business at 140 Fairfield avenue.

If you can't go to see him, call up phone 380 south and he will come to see you.

Wall Paper, new, good and cheap, from the ordinary to the best.

Why pay big prices for WALL PAPER and have little to CHOOSE from when you can save money and see THOUSANDS of patterns, all kinds and prices, just the kind you are LOOKING for, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

MEN'S SUITING.

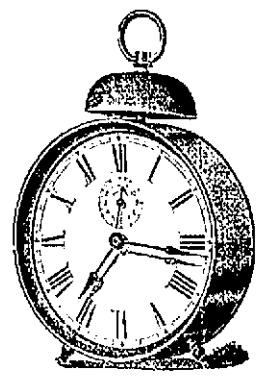
Spring line now in at G. Schmidt's, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry street. Phone 510. 27-tf

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

REMOVAL SALE PRICES!

From Now Until April 25th.

We will offer our entire line of fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, rich Cut Glassware, elegant Silverware, etc., at very low prices. Nothing will be reserved and everything will be sold as much as possible regardless of cost or value.



We have about 200 alarm clocks

These Clocks are all large sizes and our best make, which usually retail at $1.25; will close these out at 75 cents, each Clock guaranteed 3 years.

We also offer many bargains in Ladies' or Gents' Cuff Buttons, ranging in price from 50 cents up to $3.00. In Ladies' Brooches, 50 cents up; elegant line $1 up. Long Chains, Rings of all kinds, Novelties, Sterling Silver Goods, etc.

Our new location will be 70 Calhoun street, three doors north of our present location, now occupied by the Pacific and United States Express companies.

J. L. SIEVERT, Wholesale and Retail Optician and Jeweler, 85 Calhoun Street.

Don't Croak

About your ailments during the year when you can avoid them by cleansing the system in the spring by a good blood purifier. We have a full line of them. Now is the proper time to begin and rid your system of all impurities that will bring eruptions, skin diseases, gout, rheumatism and uric acid complaints.

H. C. GRANNEMAN, PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST. 74 Calhoun St. Home 'Phone 1374.

Paint for Everybody

And for everything under the sun. Every home has need of paint. Each kind of

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

is specially suited to some home use—either outside or inside.

It's knowing the right kind of paint, and putting it on the right place that makes painting a success. Tell us what you want to paint, and we'll tell you the right kind to use.

We have Paints and Varnishes in cans from one-half pint to a gallon, pure white lead and linseed oil and all sizes of paint brushes.

C. C. SCHLATTER & CO., HARDWARE, SHEARS AND CUTLERY. 38 and 40 East Columbia Street.

When Others Fail, Consult

Dr. Wenger, Specialist.

25 years European and American Hospital and private practice experience for all Desperate, Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual diseases.

Kidney and Urinary side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick-dust or white, painful urinations, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonothoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Strictures, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.

Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without knife or pain.

Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling.

OFFICE DAYS:—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Sunday Hours 2 to 4 only.

Dr. N. R. Wenger

135 CALHOUN STREET, Fort Wayne, Ind.

There is a dancing girl's catarrh. A stageful of dancing girls will naturally raise considerable dust, and the exertion of dancing makes the girls breathe heavily, thus rendering them all the more susceptible to the germ-laden atmosphere. The particles of dust set up an inflammation, first of the nostrils or throat, and then of the entire mucous mem-

# The New York Store.

## Plain, Colored Dress Goods are the Favorites.

There is no mistake about it. smooth face goods are fashion's pets this season. Novelties are nowhere. Venitians—Broadcloths—Henriettas—Poplins—Cheviots—Plain Challis—Camels Hair—Granite cloths—Suitings for tailor made gowns and kindred weaves are he popular favorites. And even more important is the color. And right here is where

## This Dress Goods Store is Strong.

We have splendid choosing in the fabrics in demand, in the most desirable colors and tints—including the delicate pastel shades and this wide choosing embraces

## The 50c, 75c, $1.00 Goods and Finer.

Cheviots—50c, 75c, 90c to $1.50.
Henriettas—50c, 60c, 75c to $1.00.
Poplins—75c and up.
Plain Challies—75c.
Broadcloths—$1.25 to $2.00 yd.
Granite Cloths—85c up.
Venitians—$1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.
Camels Hair—$1.75.

English suitings for tailor-made gowns at 85c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.00 a yard.

We have beautiful novelties—but this is not a novelty season.

**MONDAY**—We place on Special Sale at $15.00 each

25 women's tailor made suits that will go on record as the best values ever given in this city, as the quality of cloth—elegance of style—finish—etc. The woman who gets one of these will secure a bargain.

**Silk Waists.**

The prettiest and largest line of

**Silk Waists**

Ever brought to our city will be on display — commencing Monday, March 26th—colors, black and white. Prices—$2.98 to $22.50 each.

Misses' confirmation dresses.

Misses' tailor-made suits.

For young girls and misses of 16 and 18 years of age: Elegant styles fine cloths at very low prices.

Shown Monday in cloak room—every mother invited to inspect them.

# Rurode Dry Goods Co.



# L. O. HULL.

# WALL PAPER

See the Big Line. All Kinds and Prices. SURE to please you, at

## 90 CALHOUN ST.



$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $

## Call To-day

And see what it will cost to have your teeth fixed.

## *Boston Dental Parlors,*

*74 Calhoun Street.*

DR. M'ALISTER, Manager.

EXAMINATION FREE.

Hours—8 to 6 and evening. Phone 203.

$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $



# These Bright Mornings

Suggest a spring suit. A spring suit suggests Mautner. The suitings are here to please every taste. The tailors are here to use their highest skill in your behalf. We don't expect to make all the good suits in Fort Wayne this spring, but we know we are going to make the best ones.

## I. Mautner & Co.

52 CALHOUN ST.



# The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1900.


### OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office..... 173
Editorial Rooms..... 650

### THE WEATHER.

Chicago, March 24.—Forecast for Indiana—Fair tonight; probably showers Sunday in south and central portions; easterly winds.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Laura Merz, of 37 Pine street, entertained the Amicus club last evening.

H. A. Work, of Plymouth, who formerly resided in this city, is here on a visit.

Mayor James H. Cisney and Dr. R. Parks White, of Warsaw, are in the city today.

Charles L. Dotson, advertising manager of the Iowa Register, at Des Moines, is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Poff have removed from 18 Brackenridge street to 366 Calhoun street.

Mrs. Ethel Nobles of Toledo, is in the city visiting her mother, Mrs. Viola Shober, of 320 East Wayne street. She is accompanied by her friend, Miss Jennie Vail, also of Toledo.

Isaiah Clem, the Pennsylvania engineer, was surprised by a party of friends at his home on East Butler street on Friday evening. The occasion was the celebration of the anniversary of Mr. Clem's birth and the assembled guests spent a most jolly evening.

Mrs. J. A. McClellan of Green street, was pleasantly surprised last evening when about thirty of her friends gathered at her home to remind her of her birthday anniversary. The evening was spent in music and cards, after which a delicious luncheon was served.

W. Friedman, of Holton avenue, was gratified yesterday at receiving the intelligence that his son, Charles Friedman, had successfully passed the examinations in pharmacy at Purdue university. The young man was for several years employed at Meyer Bros.' drug store.

Miss Emma Jones entertained a large number of her lady friends on Thursday evening in honor of her birthday anniversary. Carom was among the amusements and the decorations were white and green, matching the score cards. First prize was won by Miss Carrie Merz, while Miss Anna Holman was awarded the consolation. At 5 o'clock a delicious four-course dinner was served by the hostess.

### POLICE COURT TODAY.

Four prisoners faced Mayor Scherer in police court this morning.

Charles Scott, drunk, arrested at a dance by Officer Pappert, paid a fine of $5 and costs; total, $15.50.

Louis Smith, a shoe salesman, had been picked up in an inebriated condition by Officer Knock. The mayor released Smith on his promise to get out of town quickly.

One train jumper was in court and the mayor released him.

Paul Miller was given a severe lecture by the mayor and released. Miller was picked up by Officers Trebra and Heller on a warrant sworn out several days ago by Humane Officer Schlaudroff, charging him with cruelty to his wife. Mrs. Miller had relented and did not desire to prosecute.

### FOUND THE RIG.

A. C. Powers reported to the police last evening that a horse he had been driving had strayed from in front of a farm house near New Haven. The rig was found this morning by William Anglebrecht near the Lutheran church in Adams township, standing contentedly in the highway.

### EGGS DOWN 12½C DOZEN. BUTTER DOWN 19C POUND.

Fresh Country Eggs, 12½c dozen.
Best Country Roll Butter, 19c lb.
Good Jar Butter, 15c lb.
Best Michigan Potatoes, 55c bushel.
Large Denver Onions, 20c peck.
White Foam Flour, $3.50 bbl.
All best City Flour, $3.75 bbl.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Roach & Albanus, 31 E. Berry St., Agents for the Columbus Buggy Co. 24tf

Hear the jubilee singers at our opening this evening. Plantation songs and rag time marches by the Jacksons.

THE RANDALL WHEEL CO.

UNCLE SAM stamps always. 20t10

Why pay big prices for WALL PAPER and have little to CHOOSE from when you can save money and see THOUSANDS of patterns, all kinds and prices, just the kind you are LOOKING for, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

## Dr. Dorment Has Gone

### BUT SOME THINGS REMAIN.

March winds remain and colds and catarrh remain, and lung troubles remain, and the fact that Dr. Dorment's Vaporizer is the best means with which to treat those complaints. This is proven by the testimony of several hundred people in this city, who within the last four months have bought one of these instruments. The principle on which Dr. Dorment's Vaporizer works is simple, rational and scientific.

It first, by gentle air pressure, dilates the air passages and while they are spread open it applies antiseptic and healing remedies in vapor form direct to the diseased surfaces.

Dr. Dorment does not use one remedy alone, but has a variety suited to the diseases and the various conditions of the sufferers.

Meyer Bros. & Co. recommend and guarantee this instrument. To introduce it during March and April they furnish free one month's supply of whatever treatment the case requires. 2decod3t

### MRS. C. D. ELLIOTT DEAD.

Relatives of the deceased are in receipt of the news of the death of Mrs. C. D. Elliott, which occurred on the 16th inst. at Gloucster, Ohio. Surviving the lady are a husband and three children, one brother and two sisters, the latter residing in this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott resided in this city some years ago, he being train dispatcher for the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville railway during the administration of Supt. W. W. Worthington. While in this city Mrs. Elliott united with the Methodist church and was also actively connected with the Women's Christian Temperance union. She was also a member of the ladies' auxiliary to the Improved Order of Redmen, of which Mr. Elliott was a prominent member. There are many residents here who remember Mrs. Elliott and will be sorry to hear of her death.

### WILL TALK OF GAS.

Some of the laboring men, and particularly those belonging to the Machinists' union, have inaugurated a movement opposing the new gas contract and will hold a meeting this evening in the hall at 133 Calhoun street to discuss the matter. Councilman William Hossy has been invited to address the meeting and explain the situation as he views it. There will be other speakers, included being Hon. R. C. Bell and some of the leaders of the laboring men of the city. The sentiment in labor circles appears to be very much opposed to the three years' gas contract.

Mrs. Inez R. Johnson has returned from Chicago and can now furnish her customers with Trimmings and findings.
373 S. CALHOUN ST.
Home Phone 472 South.

Hear the jubilee singers at our opening this evening. Plantation songs and rag time marches by the Jacksons.

THE RANDALL WHEEL CO.

Why pay big prices for WALL PAPER and have little to CHOOSE from when you can save money and see THOUSANDS of patterns, all kinds and prices, just the kind you are LOOKING for, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Roach & Albanus, 31 E. Berry St., Agents for the Columbus Buggy Co. 24tf

### NEW MERCHANTS

Who give Green Trading Stamps:

Fred Winters (grocer), Maumee and Grant ave.

George Ertel (meats). E. Creighton and Gay St.

Gustave Spiegel (shoes). Jefferson-Broadway.

The Pantitorium, 16 Arcade bldg.

Beck & O'Brien (jewelers). Calhoun and Washington Sts.

Remember, we do not prevent any merchants from giving stamps on credit accounts.

### MONEY TO LOAN

On Real and Personal security at 5 per cent., 6 per cent, and 7 per cent. rates, according to loans.
FAY P. RANDALL,
16cod tf 5 Bass Block.

SPECIAL CANDY SALE.
SATURDAY UNTIL MONDAY

30c Chocolates, 24½c lb.
30c Cream Almonds, 19½c lb.
We have 200 pounds of these goods, put up in one-pound boxes, and all are guaranteed to be fresh and pure. Every box as we represent it.
A. C. AURENTZ,
2312 18 West Berry St.

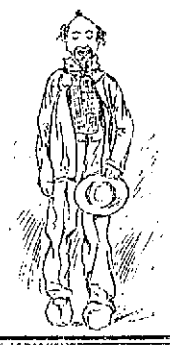

**We display the largest and most varied** as well as the handsomest stock of Millinery novelties ever shown. We have the New Silk Braid and Shirred Mousseline Hats in the bright, pretty Pastel shades, Imported Roses and Violets, Dainty Medallion Ornaments, Choice Flamboyant Silks and lace and new fancies in Wings, Quills, etc.

**We cordially invite your inspection**

In our own workrooms we are faithfully producing the most charming of the Paris, New York and Chicago creations, and no requirement of fashion has been overlooked.

Parker's Celebrated Genuine French Accordion Plaiting made to order. Call for prices.

French and German Spoken.



## FINE MOURNING.

We have established a reputation for fine Mourning second to none in Northern Indiana. We keep in stock at all times a full and complete assortment of Gros Grain and Armure Silks, Nun's Veilings, Love Silk, Crepe de Chine and Crape, Gros Grain, Taffeta and Armure Ribbons in all widths. Dull Jet Ornaments, Quills, Aigrettes, Veil Pins, Black Face Veils and all things necessary for a complete mourning outfit.

### VEILS AND BONNETS TO RENT.

AN INNOVATION:—In case of a death in the family telephone us or send word by a friend and a sales-lady from our store will call upon you at once. We will supply everything needed in millinery for the funeral at a reasonable rental. Veils and Bonnets 25 and 50 cents. Hats 25 cents. The rental will be deducted from the price of mourning hat and bonnets that may be selected later.

NUN'S VEILING VEILS $1.25 UP. LOVE SILK VEILS $3.00 UP.

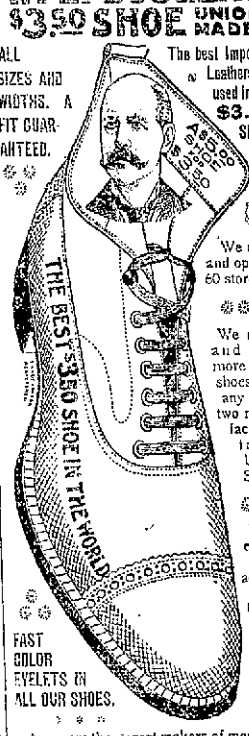
Seaney Millinery Co.,
ORA SEANEY, Man Milliner,
166 CALHOUN STREET.

Home 'Phone 368 Main.
Bell 'Phone 655.

**W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE** UNION MADE

ALL SIZES AND WIDTHS. A FIT GUARANTEED.

The best imported Leathers are used in Our $3.50 Shoes.




We own and operate 60 stores.

We make and sell more $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

Delivered to any address in the United States for $3.75.

FAST COLOR EYELETS IN ALL OUR SHOES.

As we are the largest makers of men's fine shoes in this country, we lead the fashions. Our modern styles are appreciated by the young men everywhere.

We sell through our own stores direct from factory to wearer at one profit, which, with our large business, enables us to produce a higher grade shoe for $3.50 than can be had elsewhere. Don't pay $5.00 for your shoes [illegible] $3.50 shoes are just as good.

Factory Brockton, Mass.

OUR FORT WAYNE STORE
80-80½ Calhoun Street.
Wm. Klinkel, Manager.


Get UNCLE SAM stamps. 20t10

### MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2-tf

### SPRING LINE.

Ladies' goods made up to measure at G. Schmidt's, 57 E. Berry street. Phone 510. 27-tf

The largest line of spring suitings, overcoatings, trouserings and fancy vestings are shown by
RABUS,
6-eod14t 16 W. Berry St.


Free! Free!

Anyone bringing this advertisement and 50 cents to

## St. Francois III.

This Eminent and Distinguished Young

ADVISER,
PALMIST,
HEALER,

Within the next three days will receive consultation and advice free regarding any important matter.

## Past, Present or Future

He even tells you full name, exact surroundings, conditions, desires, hopes, fears, etc., without asking you a single question. Tells you the truth, regarding yourself or anyone else. What you can expect and when to expect it. If you are troubled over your condition or the condition of anyone else, he not only tells you the cause, but ST. FRANCOIS removes the cause, that your desires may be satisfied, in love, marriage, divorce, health, property, changes, law-suits, claims, business, family troubles, re-uniting separated, etc. Tells who and when to marry.

Diseases positively cured without medicine or the surgeon's knife, OR NO PAY.

Regular consultation fee, 50c and $1.00. Everything private. No sign.

Hours—10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

LOCATED 46 E. JEFFERSON ST.



THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on Stock. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to Rich and Poor. Assets $600,000.



—THE—
CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY,
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits of.....
One Dollar
—AND UP.—
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates.



**OSTEOPATHY:** A NEW AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD OF CURING DISEASES WITHOUT MEDICINES. The proper adjustment of the Bones, Ligaments, Tendons, Arteries, Veins, and the Freeing of the Nerves. The Scientific Method of Curing Diseases and Deformities, and proven to be CORRECT by the thousands of people who have tried it. Suite 69 and 70, Pixlor & Long Building. 281 m

## CLAIRVOYANT!

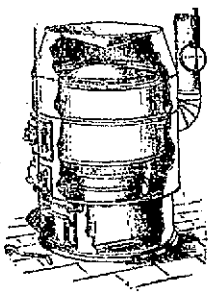
MRS. DR. BEATTIE,
THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER, IS LOCATED AT
148 Ewing St., West End of Lewis.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influences, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday. Ladies, 50c, Gentlemen, $1.00. To avoid waiting make appointment. 'Phone 1472 Main.


Louis K. Seabold, formerly in the employ of Siemon & Bro., has opened a wall paper store at 140 Fairfield avenue.


If it's a good thing, SEAVEY'S have it.

# A NEW FURNACE



Is a thought that is uppermost in your mind just now. The cold snaps of the winter have set you thinking. You certainly will admit the necessity of having a first-class heating apparatus put into your home during the year.

NOW, THAT'S THE POINT. We want to talk furnace to you before you make any changes. If it's for a small house or a large one, a single room or a whole building, our PRINCE ROYAL FURNACE always develops just the proper degree of heat. Every nook wil be warm. No trouble to heat on the coldest days. It is a rapid heater and an economical fuel user. We have them in many sizes and for different fuels. Easy to buy and pleasant to have.

## SEAVEY'S

Both 'Phones, 149.

Up-to-Date Hardware Store
19 and 21 W. Main St

TELL IT AND YOU'LL SELL IT.
TRY IT AND YOU'LL BUY IT.

A Sentinel Want Ad Gets Buyers for Sellers and Sellers for Buyers.

# The Fort Wayne Sentinel

YOU WILL KNOW.

What is going on in the world if you read THE SENTINEL. All the news all the time.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY MARCH 24, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## TO INVADE ENGLAND.

GENERAL DE LA ROCQUE OUTLINES A FRENCH NAVAL PROGRAM FOR A WAR IN 1900.

General de la Rocque has contributed to the latest number of the Revue des Deux Mondes a sketch in outline of what he considers should be France's naval program for 1900. The whole keynote of his article is an impending conflict between France and England. Inferentially he assumes that such a war is not only a certainty, but a certainty within a very short time. Except in the most casual way, the possibility of a struggle with any other country is hardly mentioned. England is the enemy. England is the power with which France must measure her strength; a war with England, an attack upon England, an invasion of England Ireland and Egypt—these are the central points toward which all French energy and activity must converge in the naval program of the current year.

All General de la Rocque's comparisons of French sea power are based upon the corresponding efficiency (and deficiency) which he finds in England's marine armaments. His verdict is that France has nothing to fear. Notwithstanding the enormous numerical preponderance of England's navy, he believes that the French war ships are better built, better armored and better armed than those of Great Britain. He believes, furthermore, that the personnel of the French navy is superior to that of the English navy. He admits that his article is optimistic, and purposely so, as an offset to the tendency that prevails in France, even among French statesmen, to look up to England as the standard in all things pertaining to the sea, and, on the other hand, to ignore and belittle every French effort in the same field.

Taking our own futile bombardment of San Juan, Porto Rico, as a text, General de la Rocque argues that France has nothing to fear from an English naval attack on any of her seaports.

"In the course of an inspection we made at the end of November, 1898, we said over and over again that if an English admiral ever had the crazy idea to enter one of our ports with a fleet, we could not do better than, furnish him with a pilot, keep our batteries silent and our torpedo boats out of sight for fear of frightening him off, and then, when he was well in the roadstead, let loose our torpedo boats and open on him with a cross-fire from the fortifications. It would be but a few minutes before battle ships and cruisers would be annihilated.

"The Americans never for an instant thought of such a senseless move, either before San Juan or at the capture of Santiago. And yet the fire of the Spanish batteries was not active, and the guns which defended the Morro were far from having the power of those which protect the harbors of Brest, Cherbourg and Toulon. The object of the Americans before San Juan was to destroy the Morro and terrorize the population. The position taken by the American fleet was excellent. the town was surprised, the Morro fort had nothing heavier than 16-centimeter guns with which to reply to the ironclads, and yet, after a bombardment as violent as possible and continuing for several hours, the only result was five or six killed or wounded and a few scratches on the Morro's walls.

* * * "These comparatively recent facts are of a nature to impress persons inclined to exaggerate the destructive effects of the heavy guns of modern fleets. An attack by warships upon a shore battery passably well served is beyond any military reasoning worth a moment's consideration."

For this reason General de la Rocque argues that in the war with England the French fleets will be called upon to take no part in defending seacoast cities, for they will be abundantly able to take care of themselves. Neither does he think that the navy will be needed to keep open communications for supplies, with all the continent of Europe at France's door for her to draw upon by rail. In fact, General de la Rocque is convinced that the part the French fleet will play will be altogether aggressive and not at all defensive.

And even from the aggressive program he eliminates one feature that long has been a cherished dream of the French Anglophobes. In nearly all discussions of a war with England the French have been wont to picture the terrible havoc their cruisers and torpedo boats would make with the enormous English merchant shipping scattered as it is all over the world. English steamers and sailing ships loaded with the wheat, flour, meats, tea, coffee and articles of food of all sorts would be swept from the seas. England, which cannot produce enough to support her own population, would be starved out.

"This at first sight," says General de la Rocque, "seems serious. But if you will consider that our cruisers, playing thus the role of ancient corsairs, would find on the seas where they cruised neither bases of food nor coal supplies, the question naturally arises as to how we are going to carry on a warefare of that kind against a nation which, on the other hand, has coaling and supply stations scattered all over the world.

No, General de la Rocque does not believe in the program of exterminating England's commerce. His idea is more simple.

"The aggressive can and should have for its object," he says, "holding in check, attacking and destroying English fleets. Our warships should be able to combat with those of our rival and to destroy or put out of action a number of them equal at least to our own number, thus rendering possible operations of another nature—operations which would enable us to take advantage of the superiority of our land forces.

"Our ships are satisfactory just as they are * * * and are much superior to those of our adversary, which, English throughout, have English defects as well as English good qualities. The good qualities are an extremely well-cared for exterior, majestic appearance, large size and a general air of comfort and riches. The defects are a substitution of commercial sense for military sense; from which comes disproportion between defensive and aggressive strength. Upon the finest battleships, the very latest built, the protective armor is lacking where it is indispensable and superabundant where it is useless. The aggressive is represented upon badly protected cruisers by enormous guns, and upon cruisers that are well protected by guns that are very weak. The artillery throughout is of medium quality from every point of view."

It is the melinite shell that French naval officials are counting upon to reach the vitals of the ill-protected English battleships, and General de la Rocque quotes the London Engineer in support of this hope. The engineer says:

"We must now admit, notwithstanding the repugnance which certain naval officers feel toward having them on board, that high explosive shells are destined to come into more and more general uses. Certain foreign governments have gone much further ahead in this direction than have we. One European power (France) has already a melinite shell in service on its warships. We may expect then in the next naval war an attack from these projectiles not only from shore but from shipboard batteries. Now we have in the English navy battleships of the Majestic type which, with the exception of parts covered with heavy-weight armor, would be targets at will for an attack of these projectiles. For the battleships the entire main deck space, fore and aft, with the exception of the eight casemates, would be a shambles in fifteen minutes. As for the cruisers of the Powerful type, they would serve as mere sport and pastime for an energetic enemy. Their only defense would be in the fire of their own guns—or in flight."

The French battleships, according to General de la Rocque, are not only better sea boats than the English, and hence have more stable gun platforms, but they are better protected throughout their entire length and have decidedly superior artillery. With a fleet of such battleships to clear the way for the transports, the French general is confident that the invasion of England would be a much simpler thing than the English themselves suppose. So fixed is General de la Rocque in his opinion that the mission of the French navy in the war with England is to make way for the landing of a French army on English soil, particularly in England, Ireland and Egypt, that he can see no other use for it. He says:

"If contrary to my views, this aggressive action upon the territory of the British empire were decided to be impossible, then I would be of opinion that our navy, maintained at such great expense, is a luxury which we had better abandon, devoting the money it costs to works of national utility and to our army.

"The area of the English possessions is great, the vulnerable points for various reasons are numerous. Thirty or forty thousand men, real troops, resolutely landed in England itself would not be easily dislodged by the rich and majestic regiments of Great Britain."

After thus outlining the part the French navy will play in the war with England, General de la Rocque proceeds to expound his program for this year's development of his country's sea power, with the view of making it most effective for the anti-English part it is to play. He is, before and above all things, for battleships. He reproaches the sensible naval men of France for not speaking out more unreservedly against the rage for cruisers, gunboats and torpedo boats.

"It is time for them to affirm, regardless of consequences, that the ship for naval combat is the armorclad battleship—the battleship with everything above its water line, as well as its large caliber artillery, protected even from the enemy's hardest blows. Such a ship should have great stability of platform combined with the greatest mobility in evolution, so as to multiply the rapid action of its heavy artillery at the decisive moment of the combat."

## MEN FROM MAINE.

It has been the fortune of several of the smaller states to have given more able men to the service of the nation than have been furnished by some of the larger commonwealths. This has been true in a remarkable degree of Maine. Within the past few weeks Maine has been found to have made another notable contribution to the list of great American statesmen, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. This is Charles E. Littlefield, the new member from the Second district of that state. Nelson Dingley was one of the best equipped members of the house of representatives for dealing with the larger issues of the nation, and his death last year was a serious loss to the country. His successor, Littlefield, however, promises to maintain the high traditions of the Pine Tree state in the field of practical statesmanship.

A prominent federalist at the beginning of Maine's career as a state remarked that the democratic party was run by "John Holmes, Felix Grundy and the devil." Neither Grundy nor Holmes is remembered by the average American of today, but both were prominent personages in their time, Grundy, a Kentuckian serving in both branches of congress and gaining distinction in each. Holmes represented in congress that part of Massachusetts which subsequently became the state of Maine, and was one of Maine's earliest senators. Few men of that day had greater prominence than Holmes. Jefferson, the leader of Holmes' party, was one of his warmest friends and most ardent admirers. From that time onward to the present day Maine has usually had at least one man of national stature in one or the other branch of congress all the time, and often, as recently, she has had several.

When George Evans was elected to the senate from Maine in 1840, around the time when, in the rhyme of the day, the state "went h— bent for Governor Kent," it was supposed by the partisan enemies of these two personages that Maine was deteriorating, for Evans was the first whig senator and Kent about the first whig governor which the state ever had. It was found, however, that the men of ability and character in Maine did not all belong to one party, the whigs making just as creditable officials as did their democratic opponents, who had been supreme in the state along to that time, who continued to rule the state, except with a few short intermissions until the early days of the republican party, and who have carried the state sometimes since then. Evans was one of the ablest men in either branch of congress in his day. He was "the man from Maine" in the middle period of the century, and he has had many successors of prominence—Fessenden, Hamlin, Lot M. Morrill, Blaine, Reed and many others. There was once a time when the average American had about the same feeling for Maine that the British court had for Canada just after the French and Indian war, when it was thinking of trading it off to France for the little island of Guadeloupe, but from the moment that Maine, as a state, began to get a chance to assert herself she has proved to be a higher creditable portion of the American republic.

Japanese clerks are now employed in a considerable number of London stores, and give satisfaction, whereas manufacturers who have tried them complain that they are wasteful of material and have no idea of the value of machinery. They seem to spend all their spare time studying the English language.

## MAY HELP SCIENCE.

Hawaii's Volcanoes Furnish a Field for Investigation of Earthquake Causes.

One of the most surprising discoveries of modern science is likely to be greatly advanced through our acquirement of the Hawaiian Islands. Since earthquake observatories began to be established, a few years ago, in parts of the world so little subject to disturbance as the Isle of Wight, evidence has accumulated that this old globe of ours, on whose general stability we have been accustomed to reckon with childlike confidence, is not steady at all. It is simply a question of the delicacy of the instruments employed to observe its behavior. It quivers and shivers and shakes through all its bones, and occasionally the thump of an earthquake passes through its entire frame with a shock that fairly makes the recording instruments jump again. Almost every great earthquake, it has been proved, sends its vibrations straight through the earth. Japan or India is suddenly shaken, and in a few hours the vibrant rocks in Italy or England are trembling like a bell from the earth waves passing through them, writes Prof. Garrett P. Serviss in the New York Journal.

These strange facts lead to interesting thoughts concerning the situation of things in the interior of the earth. Is it solid to the center or what is its condition? What is the state of the rocks deep beneath the surface, through which the vibrations of earthquakes pass? What is the consequence of the continual shaking and jarring to which they are subject? Do they gradually slip upon one another and then with a crack and a crash produce a violent shock like that which alarmed New York in 1883, or like the far more disastrous Charleston earthquake a few years later?

These questions are more than interesting. They are important. And since Hawaii has come under our control we have an improved means in our hands for solving them. Hawaii, as is generally known, is one of the mightiest volcanic centers on the globe. Its situation, in the midst of the Pacific ocean, is such that it lies like an outport between Asia and America, a sort of central exchange for earth tremors, and on that account it offers a most advantageous post from which to study the internal motions of the globe. As soon as its annexation to the United States was accomplished American and English savants realized its importance from this point of view, and it will very soon become one of the chief stations for the study of terrestrial disturbances.

People whose attention is absorbed by political, social and business activities hardly realize to what an astounding degree of delicacy recent science has attained in the observation of the earth's little departures from regularity, which, like the abnormal action of bodily functions observed by a physician in the study of his patient, may have a momentous bearing in the final diagnosis. We now know that the earth is not the perfect timekeeper that it was once believed to be. We know that it wabbles on its axis, so that the North Pole wanders about its supposedly fixed position in a most eccentric and puzzling manner. We know that its crust is nowhere perfectly at rest, and that from mysterious centers of action within its great body shocks or blows frequently reverberate among the rocks, unsettling the soil and hurling tidal waves upon the seacoasts. Even the placidity of the great lakes, a highway of commerce which one might well expect to find sheltered from all violent disturbances, is occasionally broken by unaccountable heavings of the globe, and the broad center of the continent in the valley of the Mississippi has not settled into a repose that no earth tremor ever invades.

On account of these things and on account of the favorable situation of Hawaii for furnishing observations that will help to throw light upon them, our acquisition of the great mid-Pacific islands is likely to have in the future an importance not to be measured by political considerations alone. The scientific conquest of the earth now goes hand in hand within its industrial subjugation and furnishes perhaps one of the strongest arguments that could be adduced for the extension of civilized government into regions where barbarism and ignorance still have the upper hand. Similar reasons could be shown why the possession and development of the Philippines by a progressive people of scientific proclivities must ultimately benefit the world, because those islands also hold the keys to important problems in terrestrial physics. The quick response of Japan to the stimulation of modern ideas has been one of the chief elements in the recent wonderful advance of the science of seismology, and we can fairly hope that Hawaii, with its admirable situation as one of nature's own observatories, will help us to open a new chapter in that science.

There is another way also in which Hawaii is likely to prove of great scientific importance. Recent studies of that curious phenomenon known as the Zodiacal Light have shown that the Pacific ocean is a peculiarly favored expanse from which to observe the fainter wonders of the heavens, those things which are so evanescent that the least atmospheric impurity or unsteadiness causes them to vanish, but which yet are of the highest interest and importance in the study of the firmament. It has been suggested that some of the highlands of Hawaii would form astronomical stations of unrivaled excellence, for nowhere does the Atlantic ocean or its shores or islands present skies so pellucid as those that arch above the coral gemmed Pacific.

## WRECKING A MINISTRY

The wrecking of the ministries has become a mere trick, like the spot stroke in billiards, and in the interest of France it should be barred. It was a reproach as far back as the time of Louis Philippe. Murger's bohemian, on moving into new lodgings, ordered the concierge to wake him every morning by calling through the key hole the day of the week and of the month, the moon's quarter, the state of the weather and "the government under which we live." Amid moderate republicans, radical republicans, radical socialists, socialists dyed in the wool, reactionary monarchists ditto and rallies, who have graciously accepted the republic under the promise of a reasonable share of the loaves and fishes, there is always sure to be somebody to offend. If you hold the disinterested position of a mere observer, and have crossed to the lobbies, you may spy the tempest on the horizon when the cloud is no bigger than a man's hand. I have seen M. Clemenceau as a storm-fiend-in-chief, and Clovis Hugues in subcharge of the Cave of the Winds—the latter perhaps with a twitching palm which manifestly itches for its threatened application to another member's face. The cloud bursts as by order; the ministry is laid on its back.

Sometimes there is no warning and the catastrophe comes as by a bolt out of a clear sky. The machine, of course, is no more disturbed by it that the solid rock would be in a like case, but the moral effect is none the less to be deplored. The worst evil is the way in which it uses up the government men. They get tired of being laid on their backs for nothing, and at every fresh crisis there is a greater difficulty in finding entries for their foolish sport. The positive refusals to serve become more numerous and more embarrassing, and the fear grows that the president will finally have to advertise in the newspapers for a minister. There ought to be a club of ex-ministers, or a monthly dinner to them, where they might meet and compare notes on the futility of all efforts to please a people with disease of the nerves.

As the bell gives the signal and it is "all aboard" for the descent I reflect that France will have to watch herself or she may find this disease incurable. Her misfortune is that she has been taught to live from this part of the organism in public affairs. Her private life is free from all reproach of the kind. There the nation is serious, calculating, close, even haunted by the melancholy of a too keenly prophetic vision of the possibilities of ill. It must find an outlet somewhere for the mere spiritual waste of its despondency, and, like the rest of us, it has a tendency to dump its rubbish into the public domain. I am convinced that it would be less frivolous in conduct if it were less sad at heart.—From the Century.

## A LINK OF THE PAST.

Mrs. Alexander Capperton, who died in Kirkhill, Scotland, the other day, was one of the few links connecting the present with the time of Sir Walter Scott. She entered his service when sixteen, and remembered hearing his heavy footfall on the stairs at 5 every morning when he came down for his buttermilk and porridge. She was with him when he died and received a lock of his hair from Mrs. Lockhart.—Philadelphia Press.

## ANOTHER GREAT TREK.

IN EVENT OF DEFEAT OF OOM PAUL AND HIS FOLLOWERS WILL JOIN HERRICKSON IN AFRICAN INTERIOR.

Cape Town, Feb. 14.—When Oom Paul cast the die he counted the cost and planned his moves to cover every possible contingency. Most people thought Kruger mad when he deliberately declared war against the great British empire, but it seems that he chose to take the one chance in a hundred of sweeping the British out of South Africa before the arrival of reinforcements, laying his plans, in the event of the ninety-nine chances against him developing into a hundred, for relinquishing the country over which he has presided for so long and burying himself in some remote part of the Dark Continent where the old free life could be lived over again, far from jarring influence of the pick and shovel and the ceaseless hunt for diamonds that Boers affect to despise.

The program, according to a recent arrival from Pretoria who knows Kruger well, is for the gray-beards of the Transvaal, the comrades-in-arms of battlefield and hunting camp to gather their goods and chattels, their wives and families, servants, oxen, horses and mules, and trek away from the Transvaal to where a new colony can be founded that will remain in the possession of the pilgrims at least as long as they shall live. Such an Elysium is to be found in the land where an ancient Boer named Herricksen established himself long ago and where he now rules with despotic hand over a number of negroes who acknowledge his right to undisputed sway.

WILL CROSS THE DESERT.

The region where this old Boer has established himself is far from the Transvaal, on the other side of the Kalahari desert. In the old days that antedate the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, Kruger, with his boon companions, wandered far and wide over the unexplored part of the Southern Continent, killing elephants and lions and incidentally losing a thumb, which he amputated himself with his hunting knife.

The closest friend he had in those days was this man Herricksen, who made it his business to travel down to the coast with the spoils of the chase, dispose of them for a profit and then return to Kruger and the other movers to continue the killing. The two have been bosom friends ever since, and on many occasions Herricksen has had occasion to be grateful to President Kruger for kindnesses rendered. At the time when the Germans took over Damaraland, Withooi, the native chief, was assisted in the determined resistance he offered to the German government by a large number of the local Boers, among whom was Herricksen.

Herricksen, however, had sense to see that the struggle was a hopeless one and accepted the offer of a very rich and fertile tract of country from Withooi as reward for the assistance rendered; the old Boer returned to his land, and, gathering around him as many blacks as cared to acknowledge allegiance to him, he settled down to live a life possessing all the freedom of that of a feudal knight and the power of a ruler.

This is the man whom Kruger and his close associates will join in the event of the cause for which they are now struggling becoming hopeless. President Kruger, being too old to stand the strain of a journey overland for such an immense distance, will go by sea to Angra Pequena, while the others of the pilgrim band will trek across country in the usual Boer manner. Kruger has made arrangements with a firm at Johannesburg to look after his property after he leaves the Transvaal, and the income of his immense fortune will be fully forwarded to him in his new home.

Such is the story told of the president's intentions. It follows so closely the established Boer precedent when foreigners overrun his chosen land that it is accepted here as true. The sight of the last of the Boers finding their stronghold tumbling about their ears, trekking once more into the wilderness, will be the most pathetic one in the history of this people of consistent unprogressiveness.

Instances of the impossibility of the present generation of Boers settling down to live peaceful lives with the British multiply in the everyday life here. Here is one of many: A clerk in one of the stations on the local railroad line had his attention drawn to several young Dutchmen walking around wearing the Transvaal colors in their hats. He ordered one of them to discard the badge. This the Dutchman refused to do. There was a fight and the badge came off.

MUST RULE BY FORCE.

The father of the young Dutchman reported the matter to the chief of railways, at Cape Town, requesting him to discipline the clerk. The chief of railways is a staunch imperialist, and told the clerk he had done quite right. The Dutchman thereupon went to the chief commissioner of railways, Mr. Sauer, demanding that the clerk should be punished. Sauer, to please his Dutch friend, ordered that the clerk be dismissed. The clerk then went directly to Sir Alfred Milner, who made an investigation of the case and ordered that the clerk should be reinstated. Might is the only right recognized by both sides. It is Dutch or British in the final fight for supremacy. The old cloak has been dropped long ago. The winner in this war will rule in South Africa, and will have to rule by force.

The elasticity of spirits exhibited by the British soldier is remarkably in evidence at the camps. I visited Maitland yesterday and found the army, from the officers down to the drummer boys, going through a long program of sports with as much enjoyment as though war were a huge joke.

One of the events on the program was a sunshade race, for officers only. First the staid British dames and the demure England girls handed over their parasols at the demand of the master-of-ceremonies and sat baking in the sun while their sunshades were stuck in a row at the end of a half-mile course. When all was ready for officers, mounted on their own horses, set off at full gallop in the direction of the prizes. Pulling up as near to the row of sunshades as the horses could be brought to a halt, each rider dismounted, opened a sunshade and holding it aloft in triumph, galloped back to the starting post. Lemon-cutting competitions and lance drill concluded the mounted features of the program, and foot races and tugs-of-war gave Tommy a chance to show his skill and muscle. All day the air rang with shouts and cheers, laughter and jokes.

In the evening, over the camp fires, from every direction of the vast camp, the voices of the soldiers rose up in song. National and patriotic songs of England, Scotland and Ireland were sung in hearty, ringing choruses by this great concourse of Great Britain's sons. It was all very inspiring, but one could not help contrasting this light-hearted revelry with the deep piety of the psalm-singing Boers. God is undoubtedly on the side of the biggest battalions, but in times like these sunshade races seem out of harmony with the gravity of the situation. Dutchmen who looked on could be excused for their outspoken contempt.

## KRUGER'S NERVE.

A good story is told of Mr. Kruger as a young man, which shows that he was quite able to take care of himself, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. Once, when out hunting on foot, Mr. Kruger, after climbing a kopje, found that he had been seen by a number of hostile natives, who were then running toward him, some to climb the hill, others branching out to surround it. He knew that those on the flat could cut him off before he could descend, and that his only chance lay in "bluff."

Stepping onto the outermost ledge in full view of the enemy, he calmly laid down his rifle, drew off first one and then the other of his home-made hide boots (in those poorer days worn without socks), and, after quietly knocking the sand out of them, drew them on again. By this time the natives had stopped to observe him. He then picked up his rifle again, and turning to an imaginary force behind the kopje, waved to the right and then to the left, as though directing them to charge around each end of the hill. The next instant the Kaffirs were in full retreat.

## ELECTRIC GONDOLAS.

The latest electrical enterprise to make its appearance in Chicago, Ill., is the American Electric Carnival and Gondola company, which is seeking a right of way for a line of electric boats on the Chicago river and drainage canal.—Philadelphia Record.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

## DOCTORS OF EARLY DAYS

The Quaint Remedies and Absurd Ideas That Prevailed a Century Ago.

[New York Sun.]

At the last meeting of the New York Historical society Dr. Sidney H. Carney, jr., read a paper on "The New York Medical Profession in 1800." The better to put his hearers into the proper mental attitude for what he had to say to them Dr. Carney reminded them that at the time he was speaking, plum and pear trees flourished in Madison Square, and Babylonian maples and sycamore trees waved their branches as they had done for generations in City Hall park. Sleigh-ride parties to neighboring taverns were popular diversions, with the physicians as with the laity. One doctor records that at one of these jollifications he "partook of pancakes and gin, which waged such war within my carcass as taught me a lesson."

There were ninety-four physicians in New York in 1800. "They all used," Dr. Carney said, "that staff of medical propriety, a gold-headed cane." These canes formerly had within the heads aromatic vinegar, which had its uses. "Small clothes," said Dr. Carney, "were rapidly disappearing, and pantaloons were covering a multitude of shins." There were five medical schools in the United States in 1800, at Columbia college, at Philadelphia, Cambridge, Dartmouth and Lexington, Ky. The chair of chemistry included study of the natural bodies, scientific medicine, rational and experimental agriculture and other things. "No doubt the rational and experimental agriculture instruction was duly appreciated by young medical men going to practice in the country," said the doctor. In 1795 sixteen doctors here had lost their lives trying to mitigate the sufferings caused by the plague. The pay of doctors at Bellevue was then twenty shillings a day. The hospital was three miles out of town.

The propogation of disease by specific germs was not then a fact accepted by all. The yellow fever was brought here from the West Indies then as now, and conditions here favored its spread. Yet a Philadelphia doctor writing to one of his New York brothers said: "Yellow fever, so long as the laws of nature endure, cannot be imported, but is the outgrowth of existing conditions."

There has been some speculation among the curious as to the prevalence of gripes at bedtime among New Yorkers of a hundred years ago. The remedy for this complaint prescribed by the physicians was nutmeg and brandy and the yolk of an egg to be taken before going to bed. For apoplexy, salt and cold water were to be used, whereupon the patient was "immediately to come to himself." A toothache remedy efficacious always with one exception in the practice of one physician was to crush a ladybug between the forefinger and then rub the finger on the gum and tooth. Freshly crushed bugs were recommended. For the bite of a mad dog the prescription was an ounce of the jawbone of the dog, some colt's tongue, and a scruple of verdigris, that taken from the coppers of George I and George II being preferred, of which compound a teaspoonful a day was to be taken. If that failed to cure 180 grains of verdigris and half an ounce of calomel were to be given in one dose by a physician in person. If this still failed four ounces of pure opium were to be given to the patient. This last was a secret remedy so successful that early in the century the state legislature bought the secret for $1,000.

For a visit the fee was $1, for a visit and a dose $1.25. Pills were 12 cents. Doctors got $1 a mile for going out of town. It cost $3 to get one to Brooklyn and $10 to have one visit Staten Island. For bleeding a charge of from $1 to $5 was made.

Tadpoles figured in the regimen of that day to such an extent that it is said the people of Vermont in a season of scarcity almost fattened on them. And one of New York's famous physicians spent a part of his time in the study of the alimentary qualities of these tid-bits.

### DOCTORING THE BRAIN.

This is an age of surprises. The other day a man who had been cured of a broken neck was discharged from a New York hospital. Frederick Barto, of Somerville, N. J., has not only lived for five days with a part of the front of his skull torn away, but with a fracture at its base. Besides, he has been conscious and able to converse intelligently the while. These facts are strange when it is known that previous to receiving his injuries he was a paralytic and inclined to melancholia. His condition, so far as these troubles are concerned, is remarkably improved. That mysterious organ, the brain, is yet imperfectly understood, with all the progress that has been made in medical science. Perhaps the investigations of the near future will disclose facts concerning its dominating influence in many bodily ills that will enable the practitoner to more successfully combat disease.

Doctoring the brain is nowadays a delicate and a frequently fatal process. There may come a time when the secrets of the sensitive seat of the mind will be penetrated and when it will be discovered that the body has often been treated where the brain itself should have been the direct recipient of curatives. A thoroughly unbalanced mind has sometimes been restored to a normal condition by an accidental blow. In this there is a crude suggestion for relief which some studious investigation may yet develop into a scientific system. When that day comes nervous diseases may be yield as readily to treatment as the measles, and there may be no such unfortunates as the hopelessly insane.—Washington Times.

## DESERTED VILLAGE.

It seems difficult to realize that there are in Great Britain, says Pearson's Weekly, whole villages existing today wherein is not to be found a single inhabitant. It is interesting, moreover, to trace the cause of such desolation, both in England and abroad, where empty towns are almost ubiquitous.

The public attention was recently drawn to the case of the village of Congleton, on the Macclesfield high road, which consists of over sixty houses and cottages, not one of which is occupied.

But this instance is by no means unique. In county Donegal, Ireland, there is a small town in a similarly deserted condition. Over 100 houses go to form it, and the public buildings include a Roman Catholic chapel, a police station and little postoffice. Yet not one of the houses is occupied. Why? Because of the banshee! The unfortunate little town acquired the reputation of being haunted, and the superstitious inhabitants have one by one deserted the place.

Nor is the cause of desertion unique. Not in Ireland alone, but in England and Scotland, too, there are villages of smaller or greater size reputed to be haunted. Some of these are entirely and some only partly inhabited, but, one and all, they present the appearance of having been branded with a mark recommending man to avoid them.

In the Auvergnes mountains of France there are two adjacent villages without inhabitants. In this case ghosts are not responsible for the state of affairs, though. More tangible and material beings have worked the desolation. The villages are the hunting grounds of fierce wolves!

Wolves are by no means uncommon in France. Indeed, the sum of $5,000 is paid annually to keep down the scourge. The villages in question were particularly infested, as is the entire neighborhood, with the cruel, child-eating monsters, and the ravages of the beasts become so frequent and the death rate from this cause so high that it was decided that the villages were not inhabitable, and their occupants moved lower down into the valley, where the wolves were found to be less venturesome.

It would appear that drains are equally as powerful a factor in the desoleting of a village as wolves, for several cases have been noticed wherein a bad system of drainage was responcible for the total emptying of a village. One of these cases is reported from Wales, where what had once been a prosperous little settlement was vacated after the outbreak of an epidemic fever attributed to foul drains which the people were too poor to have set aright.

In the north of Scotland another village was deserted for the same reason, the inhabitants in this case taking temporary shelter under a series of unused railway arches which they bricked up so as to form more or less comfortable summer houses. Meantime more permanent buildings were erected by their future occupiers

### NEWS OF A VICTORY.

With the news of the present war in South Africa published in Scotland a few hours after the incidents occur it is difficult to realize that the system of transmission is of such recent growth and that it is less than sixty years ago that a writer, relating his own experiences, tells us of the exhilarating scene in Glasgow when the mail coach arrived bearing the news of some great victory, such as the battle of the Nile or the battle of Waterloo.

"On such occasions," he says, "the horses were decorated with laurels, and a red flag floated from the roof of the coach. The guard, dressed in scarlet, sounded his horn as they galloped through the echoing streets. Along Gallowgate they went an ever-increasing crowd, till at the foot of Nelson street the coach pulled up, the guard discharged his blunderbuss into the air, and communicated the news, which spread like wildfire. —Scottish American.

**Subscribe for The Sentinel.**

## HURRIED UP EXECUTION

Accommodating Nature of the Leading Man Saved the Crowd From the Wet.

"In earlier days," said Walter Churchill, of Topeka, at the Hotel Imperial yesterday, "when a man was to be executed the community in which it occurred made an event of it. The hangings were held in public and in the open. Generally the gallows were placed on a hill, so that a good view could be had by all. The rural population, bringing their luncheon with them, came from the distant parts of the country-side and the streets generally took on the appearance of fair or circus days. Booths, where lemonade and such things were sold, merry-go-rounds, shooting galleries, etc., were all there, and it was generally a lively, interesting and amusing day for everyone but the condemned. Apropos of this manner of treating an execution, my 'governor' used to tell an amusing story. The little town in the northern state from which he had come was the county seat, and there one day was to occur a hanging. It was, I think, the last execution occurred in the state, capital punishment having since been abolished there. When the fatal day for the accused man came the people began to arrive early. From far and near they came, and as the hour for the execution drew near the streets were jammed to suffocation. The execution was scheduled for noon, but at 10:30 the heavens took on an ominous look and by 11 a drizzling rain had begun, which bore good promise of becoming a steady downpour before the day had waned. The people began to grow anxious, but the majority hung on. At this juncture the sheriff went to the condemned and said:

"'Look here, Bill, the whole country has turned out to see you turned off and now there's a rain started and everyone's anxious to get home. They'll most of them make it all right if they can start in a few minutes, but if they wait until noon the roads will be in bad condition and many of them won't get home in time to do the chores, and that's serious. You're to be hanged in an hour, and an hour more or less can't make much difference to you, while it makes a lot to them. Now, like the good fellow that you are, won't you come out and be hanged now?'

"After some thought the condemned man replied: 'I'll do it if you'll give me a red necktie to wear and hold an umbrella over me on the way to the gallows.'

"This was agreed to and that hanging was 'pulled off' an hour ahead of scheduled time, although the condemned complained bitterly that the sheriff held the umbrella so that the water from it trickled down the back of his neck. Strange as it may seem, this story in its essential features is literally true."—From the New York Tribune.

### SUPERVISES THE PRAYERS.

Queen Victoria strictly superintends the order and form of prayer said at worship in the royal chapel, both during the week day services attended by her household and on Sunday mornings, when she herself is in the congregation. An extempore prayer is strictly forbidden, as is also any written prayer which has not previously been submitted to Her Majesty for approval. The queen's favorite prayer is that named in the prayer book "Before a Fight at Sea," and she has said it regularly on special occasions for the last fifty years. —Indianapolis News.

### HAPPIER CONDITION.

A change in the quality of straw hats for the Cuban and Porto Rican trade is reported by dealers this season. The goods are to be mostly of bright or striking colors. Two years ago hats of this character were rarely seen in Cuba, all the women wearing black then, either for personal mourning or as an evidence of sorrow over Spanish rule. The change in fashions indicates the happier conditions which prevail in the island.—Indianapolis News.

### CHINESE NEWSPAPERS.

That China is progressing is shown by the developement of the native newspapers. Of these there were only eleven in 1895. Five were published in the English colony of Hong-Kong and only six in China proper. There are now published in Shanghai alone fifteen newspapers, of which twelve are dailies, and in all China there are thirty-five native papers.—Indianapolis News.

### A RARE STAMP.

It is of interest to stamp collectors to know that the most valuable stamp in the world is one lately discovered —a one penny postoffice Mauritius, for which recently £1,000 was paid in London. Mr. W. H. Beckitt bought it from a stamp dealer, who placed a value of £1,500 on it at first. It will be of further interest to know what prices have been paid for stamps of this class, which are very rare and are at long intervals on the market. A Mr. Tapling, whose collection is now owned by the British museum, paid £85 for a "one penny postoffice" in 1882. In 1890 £200 was asked and obtained for a two penny stamp of the same class at the London exposition. In 1893 Mr. Stanley Gibbons paid for a pair of unused one and two penny stamps £680. In 1897 Mr. Jules Bernichon paid 49,000 francs for a pair of these stamps in Paris.—New York Herald.

### SOUTH AMERICAN GIANTS.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of the Belgian Antarctic expedition, writes in the March Century of "The Giant Indians of Tierra del Fuego," his text being illustrated with pictures drawn from photographs by himself.

The Fuegians have been reported, from time to time, since the country was first sighted and named by Magellan in 1520, but today they still remain almost unknown. In connection with the voyage of the Belgica we had unusual opportunities for studying their wild life and their weather-beaten land. They are not, as is generally supposed, one homogeneous tribe, but three distinct races, with different languages, different appearances, different habits and homes. * * * The Onas have thus far evaded all efforts at civilization, have refused missionaries, and have to the present time, with good reason, mistrusted white men. They have, in consequence, remained absolutely unknown.

The Onas, as a tribe, have never been united in a common interest, nor have they ever been led by any one great chief. They have always been divided into small clans under a leader with limited powers, and these chiefs have waged constant warfare among themselves. To the present they have had their worst enemy among their own people, but now that sheep farmers and gold diggers want their country they are united to fight their common enemy.

Physically the Onas are giants. They are not, however, seven or eight feet in height, as the early explorers reported their neighbors and nearest relatives, the Patagonians, to be. Their average height is close to six feet; a few attain six feet and six inches and a few are under six feet. The women are not so tall, but they are more corpulent. There is perhaps no race in the world with a more perfect physical development than the Ona men. This unique development is partly due to the topography of their country and to the distribution of game, which makes long marches constantly necessary. The Ona men are certainly the greatest cross-country runners on the American continent.

The mental equipment of the Ona is by no means equal to his splendid physical development. He understands very well the few arts of the chase, which he finds necessary to maintain a food supply. His game in the past has been easily gotten; his needs have been few, which fact accounts for the lack of inventive skill portrayed in the instruments of the chase. The home life, the house, the clothing—everything portrays this lack of progressive skill. Instead of the children being well dressed and well cared for, as is the rule among savage races, they are mostly naked, poorly fed, badly trained and altogether neglected, not because of a lack of paternal love, but because of the mental lethargy of the people. It is the same as to shelter and garments. They have abundant material to make good tents and warm, storm-proof houses; but they simply bunch up a few branches, and throw to the windward a few skins, and then shiver, complaining of their miserable existence.

Six hundred and fifty thousand pounds of tea are consumed in England every day, which gives 5,000 gallons a minute, night and day, throughout the year. The tea drunk in England in a year would make a lake two and three-fifths miles long and one mile wide and six feet deep.

## PLAGUE'S RAVAGES.

The following figures convey an idea of the fearful ravages of the bubonic plague from the time of the first historical record of its existence: The history of bubonic plague dates from the second and third centuries before Christ, and two Alexandrian physicians, Dioscorides and Posidonius, who were contemporaries of Christ, have left a description of the disease which leaves no doubt that it was the same as that of modern times. The plague never died out, but it was not until the middle of the fourteenth century that the horrible epidemic known as the "black plague" visited Europe and caused the death of more than 25,000,000 people. The disease was epidemic in London in 1348, 1361 and 1368. In 1352 two-thirds of the academic population of Oxford died of it. It was again epidemic in London in 1400, 1406, 1428, 1472 and 1499. In 1466 over 40,000 persons died of it in Paris. In 1563 it broke out again in London, and the mortality was more than 1,000 per week. In 1572 Lyons lost 50,000 of its population from the plague. In 1575 it visited Venice and carried off 70,000 persons. In 1603 the mortality of another epidemic in London reached 38,000. In 1608 an epidemic in Egypt is said to have resulted in the death of 1,000,000 people. An epidemic in London, in 1625, caused a mortality of 35,000, and in 1636, more than 10,000 Londoners were carried off. In 1656 there was a terrific epidemic which carried off 300,000 in Naples, 60,000 in Genoa and 14,000 in Rome. In 1665 a fresh epidemic in London resulted in the death of 68,500 people. This is the first absolutely accurate estimate on record. In 1679 Vienna lost 76,000 by plague and in 1681 Prague lost 83,000. In 1704 Stockholm had an epidemic, with about 40,000 fatal cases. In 1720 an epidemic in Marseilles carried off from 40,000 to 60,000 people. In 1770 and 1771 the plague killed 300,000 people in Moldovia, Wallachia, Transylvania, Hungary and Poland, and in the same year one-fourth of the population of Moscow died of plague. Since that time there have been frequent outbreaks of the disease, and it has constantly existed in Lower Hindostan and about Constantinople, but there have been no really great epidemics. Coming to recent times, Bombay suffered an epidemic in 1896. In January the mortality was nearly 5,000, and in February 4,600. The total mortality in the Presidency of Bombay has been 164,093. In Puna, last August, there was an average of 100 deaths a day,' in a population of 60,000.

It is a remarkable fact that Europeans seem scarcely susceptible to the disease nowadays, and are able to withstand its ravages when infected. During the recent outbreak in Hong Kong only 11 Europeans were attacked, and the mortality in their cases was but 18.2 per cent. Among Japanese (10 cases) the mortality was 60 per cent., among Portuguese residents (18 cases) the mortality was 66 per cent., and among Chinese (2,619 cases) the mortality was 93.4 per cent.

Dr. George M. Sternberg, LL.D., in an interesting article in the Geographic Magazine, says:

"I shall have the satisfaction of stating that preventive medicine has made such progress during the past 50 years that there is very little danger that bubonic plague will ever again commit serious ravages in the more enlightened countries of Europe, or that it is a serious menace to the lives and prosperity of citizens of the United States."

### THE EARTH'S CENTER.

The theory was but lately held that the center of the earth was "occupied" by a vacuum, but the recent and more general view has been that the interior of the globe, though partly liquid, is for the most part solid. Some have considered that a section through the earth would show the following: 1. An outer solid envelope. 2. A semi-fluid envelope. 3. A fluid envelope. 4. A semi-fluid envelope. 5. A solid nucleus. No. 1 results from a reduced temperature only. No. 2 from a pressure and temperature not quite sufficient for liquefaction. No. 3 from a temperature sufficiently high to produce complete liquefaction. No 4 from a pressure so great as to prevent even the terrific heat which most certainly exists deep down in the earth from completely liquefying the material on which it works. No. 5 from a pressure which overcomes completely the liquefying power even of the maximum heat of the interior. This pressure is estimated to be, at the center of the earth, 7,189,583,750 pounds to the square foot—a pressure so enormous that no known substance could fuse beneath it. Even hydrogen at the highest possible temperature would, under such conditions, become as hard as a diamond. Hence it seems probable that, far from there being a vacuum at the center of the earth, there is a mass of intensely solidified matter there.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

### ON AND OFF.

"How are you getting on learning to ride your wheel?"

"Get on pretty well, thank you; but, hang it, I have an awful time getting off."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

### WHAT'S YOUR FACE WORTH?

Sometimes a fortune, but never, if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin,—all signs of Liver Trouble. But Dr. King's New Life Pills give Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks, Rich Complexion. Only 25 cents at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.

### A FEELING OF EXALTATION.

Tom.—So you have fallen in love?

Dick.—Not a bit of it. I have risen 50 per cent. in my own estimation.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

### PRIVATE PAPERS INVIOLATE

The New York assembly has passed the bill making it a misdemeanor to publish any letter, telegram or private paper found among the effects of any person who has been dangerously wounded, committed suicide or died suddenly unless the document is passed upon by the coroner and he has decided that publication is necessary —Chicago Chronicle.

### HARD TO DIGEST.

Patrick—Phwat will Oi do, sor?
Dr. Sawyer—Take a chair.
Patrick—How can Oi swalley it?

### TO MODERNIZE POLISH ORDER.

Chicago, March 23.—To place the Polish National alliance on the basis of modern organizations, a ritual, passwords and grip are likely to be introduced. The committee appointed to frame the constitution prepared the plans and the convention discussed this question at today's session. The matter of admitting women to membership will come up again before the convention closes, and will, it is expected, be adopted in the new constitution, which contains a resolution changing the supreme management of the alliance into a legislative body, to be known as the supreme convention.

### GLASGOW'S STREET RAILWAYS.

Some interesting figures have been published, showing the growth of the Glasgow tramway undertaking since it was taken over by the corporation. It is only five years and a half since the town council acquired the tramways, and during that period the weekly drawings have risen from £3,800 to between £8,000 to £9,000. In the first year of the corporation management the tramways carried 60,000,000 passengers. Last year they carried 119,000,000 passengers; or, in other words, they carried the whole population of Glasgow three times every week.—London Clarion.

### TO EXPLORE THE ARCTIC.

The Geographical society of Philadelphia will set a number of strong oaken casks afloat on the ice north of Alaska, and the theory is that in four or five years they will turn up between Greenland and Spitzbergen, thus proving a northeast drift of the Alaskan waters. In each cask will be placed a bottle containing a blank form to be filled out by the finder.—Chicago Chronicle.

### THE BRITISH COLORS.

All colors are made of the purest silk, and they measure three feet nine inches broad by three feet deep, exclusive of the fringe, which is about two inches deep. The staff to which the color is attached measures eight feet seven and one-half inches. The cords and tassels are of crimson and gold mixed.—Philadelphia Record.

One steamer recently carried 1,300,000 pounds of fresh beef and 500 tons of hay to South Africa for the British army.


# BARRENNESS.

1419 South Fifth Street, Omaha, Neb., March 12, 1899.

The Chattanooga Medicine Company:
We had been married eleven years, but no children had been born to us. After getting your advice, I studied the book on Home Treatment that you sent me, very carefully, followed your directions closely, and with only three bottles of McElree's Wine of Cardui and two packages of Black-Draught, I was entirely cured and soon after became pregnant and am expecting to be confined next month.
Mrs. EMMA BUFFINGTON.

PREGNANCY MISCARRIAGE

We have thousands of letters like this one, which show what Wine of Cardui will do toward blessing a childless home. Could there be stronger proof? Wine of Cardui does not claim to perform miracles, but it always corrects and cures those common derangements of the menstrual functions, weaknesses in the organs, tendencies to miscarriage, and slight displacements of the womb which usually prevent child bearing. We have yet to hear of such a case where it has been fruitlessly used. Grateful parents in every State in the Union owe their happiness to it.

Wine of Cardui strengthens the organs of motherhood, drives away nervous terrors, relieves morning sickness, and leads the way to easy and natural labor. Weakness is a frequent cause of miscarriage. Wine of Cardui cures flooding and weakness, and so gives strength and tone to the delicate organs that they retain and nourish their precious burden. After miscarriage, to control flooding, and as a tonic, the Wine is indispensable. Black-Draught should always be used with Wine of Cardui. Black-Draught at 25c per package and Wine of Cardui at $1.00 per bottle can be obtained at any drug store.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL $1.00 BOTTLES.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

# A Pretty Girl Changed It All.

[By Charles B. Lewis.]

"Slow, ain't it?" growlingly queried the beetle-browed man, who was smoking his cigar on the rear platform and looking out upon the rain with disgusted expression.

"You bet!" replied the conductor as he glanced into the crowded car. "Yes, I hate a day like this, and am always sure of trouble before it ends. There's 45 passengers inside, and every one is on edge and ready for a row. There's a cock-eyed man hanging to a strap who'd give ten dollars to pick a quarrel with me. Lands alive, but here he comes, and he's got blood in his eye!"

"Look here, now!" began the cock-eyed man as he reached the door, "is this a passenger or a hog car?"

"Passenger, sir," mildly replied the conductor.

"Then, why don't you turn out the 15 or 20 hogs in there? There's six

"Who Are You Calling a Hog?"

fat old duffers who are taking up the room required by ten ordinary passengers. Either bounce 'em out or make 'em pay double fare."

"Yes, sir."

"And that 800-pound woman in the corner with two bundles and a basket—what right has she to occupy 14 seats for one fare? You conductors on this line run things as if you were in the hog business, and no decent man will take one of your cars unless driven to it by dire necessity. I'll make it my business to see some of the newspapers and have things written up."

"Good man—first-rate man, but it's all owing to the weather," said the conductor to the beetle-browed man in explanation. "On a pleasant morning I've crowded that man into a car with 58 others, and he was as good-natured as a clam over it. Take your own case, for instance."

"Yes, I'm getting ready to kick. In fact, I do kick. I say the man who designed a car with a roof just long enough to let the rain pelt down on a feller's feet and knees as he stands out here ought to be boiled in oil. There are 50 other Tom-fool things I could mention."

"But save 'em up till next time. Ah! the fat man and the lame man have got at it in there. I expected a row between 'em."

The lame man had been hanging to a strap for nine blocks, while the fat man occupied a seat and a half and had his elbows in the ribs of the passengers right and left. The lame man was mad from the start, but he con-

The Fat Woman With the Bundles.

trolled himself until the fat man pushed out a foot against him by accident, then he suddenly roared:

"You blamed old hog, but do you want to walk over everybody in this car!"

"Who are you calling a hog?" fiercely demanded the fat man as he looked up.

"You, sir! If nature hadn't grown bristles on your back you'd have got up long ago and offered one of those women a seat. No wonder the Spanish called us a nation of pigs!"

"If we were outside I'd knock your head off!"

"Come out and try it!"

"It's the weather that does it—nothing but the weather," sighed the conductor to the beetle-browed man as he turned from the door. "Now, then, the pug-nosed woman and the red-headed man are getting ready for a set-to."

The pug-nosed woman was sitting on about an inch of seat, and had been mad about it all the time. The red-haired man was standing up, and he had been sweating to himself for ten minutes. A jerk of the car caused him to lift one foot, and when he put it down the pug-nosed woman uttered an "Oh—oh!" and added:

"If there isn't room in this car for your feet, why don't you go out west!"

"You might go along and help me to cover everything beyond the Mississippi!" replied the red-haired man.

"That's purty good, that is!" chuckled the man with the double-chin, who had been seriously thinking of picking a fuss with a mild-eyed passenger carrying a clean umbrella.

"If anyone talked to me like that I'd have the conductor break his neck!" exclaimed the fat woman with the bundles.

"I say we couldn't have licked Spain in 20 years if it hadn't been for Dewey and Schley!" shouted a man way up in the front of the car.

"Who's that idiot!" cried five or six voices in chorus, and everybody caught his breath and felt that bloodshed was near.

"Lord! Lord! but if she'd only appear!" groaned the conductor. "Ah! but she's on the next corner, and we are saved! If I can knock down a dollar to-day I'll give my share of it to charity and be thankful into the bargain."

The beetle-browed man was about to ask who "she" was, but the car stopped and a girl with a blue rain-coat and a natty umbrella to match stepped aboard. She was a daisy of a girl, and she knew it, and was smiling over the fact. She half bowed to the conductor, half-smiled at the beetle-browed man, and danced into the car. Seven different men were jawing and gesticulating, and 20 other men and women were hoping there'd be a clean knockout before the row was over.

"It's luck of the luckiest sort!" chuckled the conductor as he rubbed his hands together and forgot to ring up the fare. "Now, then, observe the sudden and wonderful change, and after this be prepared to bow to the influence of beauty."

No sooner had that daisy of a girl entered the car than a wonderful transformation took place. The seven men ceased to jaw and gesticulate; the big man who had been called a hog bobbed up to offer her a seat; the fat woman with the bundles dug the next passenger with her elbow and tried to create an inch of space, and the man with the big feet smiled blandly down on the pug-nosed woman and freely forgave her. Everybody grew good-natured and accommodating in a moment, and even the man who was ready to fight for

A Daisy of a Girl.

Dewey and Schley touched his hat and said in less aggressive tones:

"Of course, you will understand that I'm not saying a word against the brave fellows who made up our army and won the admiration of the world at large."

"Didn't I tell you so!" laughed the conductor at the beetle-browed man.

"You did."

"You—you feel better yourself?"

"Hanged if I don't! She's a Jim-dandy, ain't she?"

"You bet! Say, old man, this road ought to present that girl with $5,000 worth of stock. She's saved every conductor's head over and over again. If any of us can get a load of kicking, jawing, scrapping passengers down as far as her street we feel that we are saved. See that old duffer brushing up his hair to look purty for her sake?"

"And the man with the double-chin is offering to hold her wet umbrella."

"And the red-headed man is offering her his morning paper. Ah—um! If purty women only realized what a wonderful influence they possessed they'd—they'd—"

"They'd make it a duty to be out on beastly days," finished the beetle-browed man. "You won't mind if I whistle 'Yankee Doodle,' will you? I'm feeling so lively and good-natured that I've got to blow off steam some way. Daisy of a girl—regular Jim-dandy!"

### A Monster Lake of Beer.

The beer which is consumed throughout the world in a single year would make a lake 6 feet deep, 3½ miles long, a mile wide, or 2,319 acres in area. In this vast lake of beer we could easily drown all the English-speaking people, to the number of 120,000,000, throughout the entire world; or we could give a beer bath to every man, woman and child at the same time in the entire continent of America; while all the peoples of England, Scotland, Ireland and France could find standing room on its bed.

### Hard-Working Sovereigns.

The king and queen of Roumania are doomed to live a life of incessant hard work. The customs of the country require that the sovereigns should always be visible and at the beck and call of anyone who likes to ask for them. They are often obliged to walk for 12 hours at a stretch, and it was owing to this that the queen once temporarily lost her voice. Her majesty usually rises at four and works until eight, the only time, she declares, when she can be "woman and author."

### County Without Saloons.

The last saloon was voted out of Isanti county, Minn., in 1888. During the last year of license the criminal court's expenses of the county, all told, amounted to $935.71; for the next year the expenses dropped to $447.76, or less than half; in 1891, to $347.99. In 1895 the liquor cases cost but $14.82, and in 1896, when many other counties were indicting their officials for malfeasance in office, $10 represents the entire criminal court expenses for the year, and it was unnecessary to even call the grand jury together.—Christian Work.

### America's Toothpick Center.

Ninety-five per cent. of all the toothpicks made in the United States are formed from white birch timber in Franklin county, Me., and yet scarcely more than 100 persons are employed in the industry in that state. Outside of the Pine Tree state the principal factories are in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and western New York. Maple and popular are sometimes used in the manufacture of American toothpicks, but white birch is the standard timber in all the factories.

# All the Family of Johnsons

By M. QUAD. Copyright, 1898.

I had gone over to Eastonville from Prairie City to hunt up a man named Johnson and have him sign a quit-claim deed to a piece of land. His initial was given as "C," and I thought the landlord of the hotel would be able to tell me where to find him. When I came to ask him he replied:

"There are just 15 Johnsons around here, and the given names of six of them begin with 'C.' It might be Charles Johnson you want. Charles lives about a mile to the west, and he's so stingy and mean that he'd want $10,000 for signing a quit-claim deed to $15 worth of land. Just beyond him lives Chuck Johnson. Chuck has had trouble about a mortgage, and you wouldn't get half through with your explanations before he'd be tossing you around on a pitchfork."

"It must be a Johnson who once lived at Prairie City," I suggested.

"The whole 15 used to live there," replied the landlord. "Let's see. The next Johnson is Chauncey. We call him Chaunce. When he ain't too drunk to know his own name he's too ugly to do business with. The next is Chip Johnson. I believe he's in jail for trying to kill a neighbor, and even if he wasn't he wouldn't sign no deed until you had coaxed him for three months. The other two are Cicero and Caesar."

"Perhaps it's one of them I want," I said.

"Then you might as well give right up at once. Cicero would set his four dogs on you the minute you hove in sight, and Caesar is hiding away somewhere to escape the sheriff. That uses up all the Johnsons whose first name begins with a 'C.'"

"But I'd like to find my man and have him sign."

"Yes, I suppose so, but I don't see how you are going to work it. Just wait here for awhile and let me go out and see what I can scare up."

In about 20 minutes he returned in company with a farmer and asked:

"How much are you going to pay for that quit-claim?"

"I'll give $25."

"All right—he'll sign it."

"But is this the C. Johnson whose signature I desire?"

"His name is Johnson, and he'll write any name before it you want."

"But that won't do. I've got to have the legal signature of the right Johnson."

"Look here, stranger," said the Johnson who had been brought in, "do you know that there are 15 of us Johnsons around here?"

"Yes, I've heard so."

"First 15, sir, and the C. Johnsons, the B. Johnsons and the O. and the E. Johnsons hev got so mixed up that any old Johnson kin sign any old paper fur any other Johnson and there won't be no kick over it. I've jest bin to the post-office and got about 20 letters fur the Johnsons, and I'm chiming every blamed one of them fur my own, whilst I left word at home this mornin' that if any Johnson came along while I was away he was to run the farm and lick the children same as myself!"

### They Could Not Understand.

In many parts of South Africa railways are comparatively a new departure, and, in consequence, a large proportion of the farmers are entirely ignorant of the way the engines work. One stalwart colonist, who thought himself cleverer than his companions, was standing on the platform at a small up-country station during shunting operations. He had been explaining the principles of steam as a motive power to an interested crowd, when suddenly the engine began to move backward, pushing a string of trucks. His jaw dropped and he gasped out: "I can understand how the engine pulls the trucks, but I'm hanged if I know how the trucks pull the engine back again!"

### Costly Wine for Invalids.

The most costly and precious wine in the world is that contained in a cask named the Rose, in the Bremen town hall cellars. This Rudesheim, of the vintage of the year 1653, is of the color of old ale and has a wonderful aroma. It is never sold, but is used exclusively for the sick of Bremen, the only exceptions having been when a small bottle was presented to Emperor William I., another to Frederick III., and one to Prince Bismarck. The supposed money value of this wine is something beyond credence, but, as it is never sold, this detail is of slight importance. Old as it is, it is improbable that any but connoisseurs could get it down, as the task is something terrific.

### A Severe Test.

Jenkins—Hello, old man! Glad to see you looking so well.

Dobbins—Yes; I'm all right. I'm leaving to-day for a trip to Europe for the benefit of my health, and that, you know, requires an iron constitution.—N. Y. World.

### An Infallible Remedy.

He—What's a fellow to do when a girl breaks his heart?

She—Get a new one.

He—A new what?

She—A new girl.—Town Topics.

There is a rush of winter tourists in the direction of Havana, but it isn't a circumstance to what it will be when things get more settled in that quarter. The great American winter resort of the future is reasonably sure to be located in the Antilles.

## ATWATER DISCREDITED.

### His Investigation to Prove That Alcohol Is a Food Subjected to a Most Searching Inquiry.

It will be remembered, says the Christian Work, that widespread discussion was caused by certain statements made by Prof. Atwater, of Wesleyan university, a year ago in regard to the nutritive value of alcohol. As a result of an extended series of experiments the professor came to the conclusion that alcohol has value as a food. This conclusion being contrary to a generally accepted idea, aroused a great deal of comment, much of it adverse to the position taken by Prof. Atwater. The question created so much interest that a committee was appointed at the Northfield summer conference of Christian workers, August 11, 1899, to investigate the statements of Prof. Atwater, and bring in a report. This report has just been issued in a 16-page pamphlet entitled "An Appeal to Truth." The committee acted in cooperation with the advisory board o. the National Temperance societies, the Presbyterian Woman's Temperance association, the permanent committee on temperance of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, the permanent committee on temperance of the Presbyterian church, the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, the Massachusetts Total Abstinence society, the national department of scientific instruction and the Non-Partisan National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Under these auspices the data furnished by Prof. Atwater as the result of his experiments at Middletown were subjected to a searching analysis by leading experts in physiological chemistry, and the following deductions were made:

First—Prof. Atwater says his experiments proved that alcohol is oxidized in the body. This is not denied, but it is denied that Prof. Atwater's claim proved alcohol to be a food. Many poisons besides alcohol are oxidized in the body. The Middletown experiments are said to prove that alcohol in being oxidized in the body furnishes heat and energy. This again, is denied. But the assertion is made that the claim proves nothing in favor of alcohol, because its injurious action at the same time far outweighs the value of the heat and energy it liberates, as is the case with other poisons oxidized in the body.

Second—Prof. Atwater in his experiments proved that alcohol protects the materials of the body from consumption just as effectively as corresponding amounts of sugar, starch and fat. But eminent scientific authorities testify that these statements are not supported by his own figures in the tables of his first official data, bulletins published by the department of agriculture in 1899. This is the testimony of professors occupying the chairs of pathological chemistry in the university and Bellevue Hospital Medical society, New York; of physiology in the Medical school of Northwestern University, Chicago; of hygiene in the Medico-Chirurgical college of Philadelphia, and of a former professor in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates.

Third—These scientists, after careful study of Prof. Atwater's report, come to the same conclusion, viz., that his tables do not show that alcohol protected the body material, but show, on the contrary, a distinct loss of nitrogenous material when alcohol was administered. The entire testimony in "An Appeal to Truth" does show that, according to his own tables, Prof. Atwater's costly experiments have produced no evidence to sustain his charge of error against the present temperance teaching that alcohol is not a food, but a poison.

## FACTS AND COMMENT.

Hazen, Ark., has gone "dry." There will be but four saloons in Prairie county this year.

Of 7,100 men who entered one of the state prisons in a given time 6,000 admitted that they were drunkards.

Under the "Indiana plan," 13 paid "evangelists" are devoting their entire time to prohibition party work in the Hoosier state.

Through the efforts of members of the Senior Loyal Temperance legion, two saloon keepers of Ithaca, N. Y., have been indicted and one of them convicted for violation of the liquor tax law. The other one is yet to be tried.

The mayor of Philadelphia says that hundreds if not thousands of women in that good old Quaker city, women of position and respectability, are addicted to the opium habit. "To this end," says Mayor Ashbridge, "our laws need to be radically amended."

Dr. John Madden, professor of physiology in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, believes that it is the province of a physician, even more than of the moralist or philanthropist, to do what he can toward the suppression of alcohol.—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Out of 520 towns and plantations in Maine, 457 effectually prohibit the saloon. Out of a population of 661,086, there are 406,855 who never come in touch with a saloon. Even in the largest cities, where the saloons are outlawed, they are almost unobserved by a stranger not hunting for them.

### Restrictions on Saloon Keepers.

Madison (Wis.) saloon keepers will hereafter be compelled to close their saloons promptly at midnight, draw their curtains at the front and have a light burning inside the saloon, so that passers-by and the police can see that no business is being done inside, and keep the place so closed and subject to inspection until five o'clock in the morning.—Union Signal.

## A GREAT WRITER'S WARNING.

### Heartrending Cry of Charles Lamb, One of the Brilliant Writers of His Day.

The heartrending cry of Charles Lamb, one of the most brilliant writers of his day, should ring in every young man's ears as a warning against the first glass of any intoxicant. He wrote:

"The waters have gone over me, but out of the black depths, could I be heard, I would cry out to all those who have set a foot in the perilous flood. Could the youth to whom the flavor of the first glass of wine is as

"THE WATERS HAVE GONE OVER ME."

delicious as the opening scenes of life, or the entering upon some newly discovered paradise, look into my desolation, and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is when he shall feel himself going down a precipice with open eyes and passive will to see all godliness emptied out of him, and yet not be able to forget the time it was otherwise—to hear about the pitiless spectacle of his own ruin; could he see my feverish eye, feverish with last night's drinking, and feverish looking for to-night's repetition of the folly; could he but feel the body of death out of which I cry hourly with feebler outcry to be delivered, it were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth, in all the pride of its mantling temptation."

## EXPORTS OF LIQUOR.

### Figures Which Show the Quantities Sent to Countries Where Missionaries Labor.

An examination of the records of the bureau of statistics, writes William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record, shows that during the last fiscal year there was exported from the United States to all parts of the world 2,092,629 gallons of distilled spirits, including whisky, brandy, alcohol, rum, wines and everything else of that description, of which 2,250,021 gallons were sent to countries where American missionaries were laboring. Of this quantity the larger part was sent to Japan, and consisted of pure alcohol, which is used for manufacturing purposes. Out of the total of 1,268,851 gallons of distilled spirits sent to Japan only 662 gallons was brandy, 6,817 gallons rum, 5,512 gallons whisky and 116 gallons wine. Deducting the pure alcohol sent to Japan, the total exports of distilled spirits to missionary countries amounted to 866,244 gallons. From this also should be deducted 1,922 gallons of pure alcohol sent to Colombia, 106 gallons to Venezuela and 300 gallons to British Africa. The total brandy sent to missionary countries last year was 20,911 gallons; the total whisky, 211,918 gallons.

The total amount of malt liquors sent to all parts of the world from the United States was 1,455,799 dozen bottles, mostly lager beer. Of this 272,501 dozen bottles went to missionary countries. The following table includes all of the foreign countries to which missionaries are sent by the religious organizations of the United States, and the exports of distilled and malt liquors to each of them is given for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899:

| | Whisky and other distilled spirits, gallons. | Malt liquors, doz bots. |
|---|---|---|
| Argentine Republic | 790 | None |
| Bolivia | None | None |
| Brazil | 304 | 45,606 |
| Chili | 257 | None |
| Colombia | 7,501 | 25,215 |
| Ecuador | 19 | 120 |
| Paraguay | None | None |
| Peru | 25 | 540 |
| Uruguay | 156 | None |
| Venezuela | 1,251 | 1,251 |
| China | 2,311 | 81,291 |
| Japan | 1,268,851 | 15,060 |
| Corea | None | 660 |
| Philippines | 21,333 | 65,344 |
| Liberia | None | None |
| Madagascar | None | None |
| Portuguese Africa | 200 | 1,644 |
| British Africa | 791,208 | 10,146 |
| French Africa | None | 48 |
| Turkey in Europe | 26,315 | 2,103 |
| Turkey in Asia | 32 | 276 |
| Turkey in Africa | 457 | 1,081 |
| Total above countries | 2,250,021 | 276,501 |
| Total all parts world | 2,092,629 | 1,455,799 |


# White Fruit House

The year just past has been a prosperous one, but we expect this year will still be better for the trade. We have laid in an extraordinary large line of goods, which we purchased at the very lowest cash price.

SUGARS ADVANCED 1/10 POUND.

Choice C Sugar, 5c lb. Coffee A Sugar, 5¾ lb.
Choice Yellow Extra C Sugar 5c lb. Best Granulated Sugar, 5¾c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6c lb. Powdered Sugar, 6c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Rio, Green, 10c lb. Our Best Roasted Rio, 11c lb.
Very Best Green Rio, 12c lb. Bonito in Packages 12c lb.
Old Government Java Green, 25c lb. Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb. Roasted, Mocha, 31c lb.

TEAS. TEAS. TEAS.

There has not been any change in this market during the year. The tax remains on same.

Good, Young Hyson, 25c lb. Best, Imperial, 50c lb.
Extra Good, 30c lb. English Breakfast, Best, 50c lb.
Very best Young Hyson, 600 lbs. Good Oolong 30c lb; best 50c lb.
Gunpowder, good, 40c lb; best, 50c lb. Japan Tea, 40c; best, 50c lb.
Tea Dust in 1 lb packages, 25c lb.

CANNED GOODS.

The peach crop has been very small, there will be no eastern peaches and California will supply the trade.

California Green Gages, 14c can. Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 9c can.
California Egg Plums, 14c can. Chester Sugar Corn 8c can.
California Apricots, 16c can. Egyptian Cream Corn, 10c can.
California Peaches, 17c can. Early June Peas, 10c can.
California White Cherries 22c can String Beans, 8c can.

DRIED FRUITS.

The market on dried fruits has been affected the same as canned goods.

California Raisins, 9c lb. Evaporated Apples, 10c lb.
Best Cabinet Raisins, 11c lb. Domestic Apples, 7c lb.
California Apricots, 18c lb. Pitted Cherries, 12c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 9c lb. New Currants, 8c lb.
No. 1 Raspberries, 11c lb.

FISH FOR LENTEN SEASON.

Family White Fish 10lbs., $1.60 Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25
Extra White Fish, kit, 85c Scotch Herring, 20c; $1.35
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.15 Holland Herring, 8c; 90c.
Mackerel, kit, $1.35 Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c
Labrador Herring 2c each. Summer Cured Cod Fish, 8c.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon Machine Oil, Dark, 25c gal.
Boiled, Linseed Oil, 50c gallon Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Raw, Linseed Oil, 60c gallon Fish Oil, 60c gallon
Castor Oil, 70c gal. Lard Oil, 60c gallon
Machine Oil, bright, 30c gallon.

MAPLE SYRUP, OTHER SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 25c per gallon. Good New Orleans Molasses, 30c gal.
Best New Orleans, 40c gal. Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c, can.
Maple Syrup, 75c per gallon. Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 45c.

WINES AND LIQUORS, FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY

Keller Island Catawba, 70c gallon California Angelica, 80c gallon
Keller Island Port, 80c gallon California Muscatel, 80c gallon
California Sherry, 80c gallon. Wines in bottles, 25c and 50c.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon. Whiskies, new, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c. Whiskies, old, $1.40 $1.75 and $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Par Cut Fine Cut, 35c lb. Horse Shoe, Plug, 45c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 40c lb. Rattle Ax, 35c plug; 3, 10c Plug, 38c lb.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 65c lb. Standard Navy Plug, 25c plug.
Our Many Clowns, 50c per box. Bamboo Smoking, 25c lb.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box. Golden Star Smoking, 25c lb.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box. Mail Pouch, 45c lb.

CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

Pure Stick, per lb, 9c Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb Bon Bon Fruit, 20c lb
French Mottoes, 12c lb Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb

Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloth, Linoleums and Window Shades

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. The whole corner is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each. Linoleum, good, 25c yard.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each. Linoleum, best, $1.45 yard.
Window Shades, best, 30c each. Floor Oil Cloth, good, 22c yard.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c. Floor Oil Cloth, best, 30c yard.
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 35c. Ingrain Carpets, good, 22c yard.
Brussels Carpet, good, yard, 45c. Ingrain Carpets, 60c yard.
Brussels Carpet, best, yard 75c. Extra Supers, per yard 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

# White Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.



# GRAIN-O

THE FOOD DRINK

Some people can't drink coffee; everybody can drink Grain-O. It looks and tastes like coffee, but it is made from pure grains. No coffee in it.

Grain-O is cheaper than coffee; costs about one-quarter as much.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.



# Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.

*Cor. Main and Court St.*

PAYS 3 PER CENT. INTEREST ON CERTIFICATE AND BOOK DEPOSITS OF $1.00 AND UPWARDS.

Loans money on Farm and City Real Estate at a low rate of interest.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, Trustee and Agent.

OFFICERS:

Henry C. Paul, President.
Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.
Andrew E. Hoffman, 2d Vice Pres.
Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.
William Paul, Jr., Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Samuel M. Foster. | Andrew E. Hoffman. |
| Charles S. Bash. | John C. Peters. |
| George W. Pixley. | William J. Vesey. |
| William E. Mossman. | Louis Fox. |
| Henry C. Paul. | Ernest W. Cook. |
| Charles A. Wilding. | David Studebaker. |



Office 'Phone 201. Residence 1047.

Robert Spice,

*PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER.*

48 W. MAIN STREET.



The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

| FROM FT. WAYNE TO | LEAVE | ARRIVE |
|---|---|---|
| Valparaiso and Chicago | * 3 45 am | * 6 40 am |
| Plymouth and Chicago | * 3 45 am | * 7 35 pm |
| Chicago | * 8 10 am | * 9 17 pm |
| New York and Washington | * 5 30 am | * 3 40 am |
| Youngstown and Pittsburg | * 5 20 am | * 3 40 am |
| Mansfield and Lima | | 11 55 am |
| Canton and Pittsburg | | * 4 10 pm |
| Valparaiso and Chicago | † 7 55 am | †12 35 pm |
| Valparaiso and Chicago | 12 15 pm | 10 55 pm |
| Crestline and Pittsburg | 12 45 pm | * 3 25 am |
| Plymouth and Chicago | * 4 15 pm | |
| Lima and Crestline | † 8 30 am | † 7 15 pm |
| New York and Washington | * 7 45 pm | * 4 10 pm |
| Pittsburg & Philadelphia | * 7 45 pm | * 4 10 pm |
| New York and Washington | * 9 35 pm | * 5 02 am |
| Pittsburg & Philadelphia | * 9 25 pm | * 5 02 am |



GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA Ry.
In effect Oct. 19, 1899.

NORTH BOUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| *For Grand Rapids and north | 2 20 a.m. |
| " " " | 8 50 a.m. |
| " " " | 4 25 p.m. |
| †From Richmond arrives | 8 40 a.m. |

SOUTH BOUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| *For Richmond and Cincinnati | 12 25 |
| " " " | 1 15 a.m. |
| " " " | 12 35 p.m. |
| †From Grand Rapids arrives | 7 00 p.m. |

*Daily †Daily except Sunday.



WABASH

Time Table Effective November, 23, 1899, From Fort Wayne.

GOING EAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 3 Fast Eastern Express, daily | 5 10 a.m. |
| No. 5 New England Fast Mail daily | 11 55 a.m. |
| No. 21 Atlantic Express | 6 45 p.m. |

GOING WEST.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 7 Kansas City Common Mail, daily | 10 02 a.m. |
| No. 5 Government Fast Mail, daily | 5 42 p.m. |
| No. 3 St. Louis Limited, daily | 8 20 p.m. |

Telephone, Home-Bell No. 6.

ALL TRAINS DAILY.



NICKEL PLATE

9—1-19-99

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago. Uniformed Colored Porters attend first and second class day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

| EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE | DEPART |
|---|---|
| Mail and Express, No. 2 | 2 05 |
| Accommodation, No. 4 | 8 25 |
| Mail and Express, No. 6 | 3 40 |
| Eastern Express, No. 8 | 8 40 |
| Local Freight | 12 01 |
| WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE | DEPART |
| Mail and Express, No. 1 | 2 05 |
| Accommodation, No. 3 | 7 30 |
| Western Express, No. 5 | 11 15 |
| Mail and Express, No. 7 | 4 35 |
| Local Freight | 1 45 |

Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at popular meal hours.



THE FINDLAY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN RAILWAY.

Effective Dec. 4th, 1899.

EAST BOUND.

Lv. Fort Wayne 7.05 a.m. arr. Findlay 9.30 a.m.
arr. Toledo (via C. H. D.) 10.40 a.m.
arr. Cincinnati (via C. H. D.) 4.55 p.m.
arr. Columbus (via T. & O. C.) 2.05 p.m.

WEST BOUND.

" " 1.20 p.m. arr. Fort Wayne 4.00 p.m.
" Columbus (via T. & O. C.) arr Ft. W 4.00 p.m.
All trains daily except Sunday.



Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—Fort Wayne Branch.

| SOUTHWARD. | ARRIVE |
|---|---|
| No. 452 Way Freight | 2 50 p.m. |
| No. 438 Cin. Express and Mail | 10 50 a.m. |
| No. 440 Detroit and Ind'pls Express | 8 50 p.m. |
| NORTHWARD. | DEPART |
| No. 453 Way Freight | 5 55 a.m. |
| No. 439 Through Express & Mail | 11 45 a.m. |
| No. 441 Detroit and Ind'pls Express | 6 40 p.m. |



L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 41 leaves (except Sunday) | 1 18 a.m. |
| No. 43 daily | 4 15 p.m. |
| No. 171 Local Freight | 5 30 a.m. |

NORTH.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 40 arrives daily | 11 40 a.m. |
| No. 42 (daily except Sunday) | 10 25 p.m. |
| No. 172 Local Freight | 4 45 p.m. |

# DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

## A DISCOURSE CONCERNING THE DRAMA, WHICH HE SAYS CANNOT BE SUPPRESSED.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—At a time when the whole country is in controversy as never before concerning the theater, and some plays are being arrested by the police, and others are being patronized by Christian people, this sermon of Dr. Talmage is of much interest. The text is I. Cor. vii., 31: "They that use this world as not abusing it."

My reason for preaching this discourse is that I have been kindly invited by two of the leading newspapers of this country to inspect and report on two of the most popular plays of the day; to go some weeks ago to Chicago and see the drama, "Quo Vadis," and criticise it with respect to its moral effect; and to go to New York and see the drama, "Ben Hur," and write my opinion of it for public use. Instead of doing that, I propose in a sermon to discuss what we shall do with the dramatic element which God has implanted in many of our natures; not in ten, a hundred or a thousand, but in the vast majority of the human race.

IMPLANTED BY GOD.

The plainest man has in his plainest day something historic. This dramatic element in all our natures, or nearly all our natures, is exceptionally strong or weak in some; just as there may be a million men who admire poetry where there was only one poet, one Tennyson to England or one Longfellow to America; just as there may be a million people who admire music where there was only one Ole Bull to Norway, and one Wagner to Germany. Now I have to tell you not only that God has implanted this dramatic element in our natures, but I have to tell you in the scriptures he cultivated it, he appeals to it, he developes it. I do not care where you open the Bible, your eye will fall upon a drama. Here it is in the Book of Judges—the fir tree, the vine, the olive tree, the bramble—they all make speeches. Then at the close of the scene there is a coronation and the bramble is proclaimed king. That is a political drama. Here it is in the Book of Job; Enter Eliphaz, Bildad, Zophar, Elihu and Job. The opening acts of the drama, all darkness; the closing act of the drama, all sunshine. Magnificent drama is the Book of Job!

Here it is in Solomon's Song: The region, an oriental region—vineyards, pomegranates, mountain of myrrh, flock of sheep, garden of spices, a wooing, a bride, a bridegroom, dialogue after dialogue—intense, gorgeous, all suggestive drama is the Book of Solomon's Song. Here it is in the Book of Luke: Costly mansion in the night. All the windows bright with illumination. The floor aquake with the dance.

ART NOT TO BLAME.

Because the drama has again and again been degraded and employed for destructive purposes is nothing against the drama any more than music ought to be accursed because it has been taken again and again into the saturnalian wassails of 4,000 years. Will you refuse to enthrone music on the church organ because the art has been trampled again and again under the feet of the lascivious dance?

It is nothing against painting and sculpture that in Corinth and Herculaneum they were demonstrative of vulgarity and turpitude. The dreadful museum at Pompeii shall throw no discredit on Powers' "Greek Slave," or Church's "Heart of the Andes," or Reuben's "Descent From the Cross," or Angelo's "Last Judgment." The very fact that again and again the drama has been dragged through the sewers of iniquity is the reason why we should snatch it up and start it out on a grand and a holy and a magnificent mission. Let me say at this point in my sermon that the drama will never be lifted to its rightful sphere by those people who have not sense enough to distinguish between the drama and the playhouse. The drama is no more the theater than a hymn book is a church. I am not speaking in regard to the theater at all. The drama is a literary expression of that feeling which God implanted in the human soul. Neither will the drama ever be lifted to its proper sphere by wholesome denunciation of all dramatists. If you have not known men and women who are pure in heart and pure in speech and pure in life, it is because you have not had very wide acquaintance.

DRAMA OF SUFFERING.

Fifty essays about the sorrows of the poor could not affect me as a little drama of accident and suffering I saw one slippery morning in the streets of Philadelphia. Just ahead of me was a lad, wretched in apparel, his limb amputated at the knee; from the pallor of the boy's cheek the amputation was not long before. He had a package of broken food under his arm—food he had begged, I suppose, at the doors. As he passed on over the slippery pavement, cautiously and carefully, I steadied him until his crutch slipped and fell. I helped him up as well as I could, gathered up the fragments of the package as well as I could, put them under one arm and the crutch under the other arm; but when I saw the blood run down his pale cheek I burst into tears. Fifty essays about the sufferings of the poor could not touch me like that little drama of accident and suffering.

Oh! we want in all our different departments of usefulness more of the dramatic element and less of the didactic. The tendency in this day is to drone religion, to whine religion, to cant religion, to sepulcharize religion, when we ought to present it in animated and spectacular manner.

Let us say to all young ministers of the gospel, if you have this dramatic element in your nature use it for God and heaven. If you will go home and look over the history of the church you will find that those men have brought more souls to Christ who have been dramatic. Rowland Hill, dramatic; Thomas Chalmers, dramatic; Thomas Guthrie, dramatic; John Knox, dramatic; Robert McCheyne, dramatic; Christmas Evans, dramatic; George Whitefield, dramatic; Robert Hall, dramatic; Bourdaloue, dramatic; Fenelon, dramatic; John Mason, dramatic.

LEAVE THE RUT.

When you get into the ministry, if you attempt to cultivate that element and try to wield it for God, you will meet with mighty rebuff and caricature, and ecclesiastical counsel will take your case in charge, and they will try to put you down; but the God who starts you will help you through, and great will be the eternal rewards for the assiduous and the plucky.

What we want, ministers and laymen, is to get our sermons and exhortations and our prayers out of the old rut. The old hackneyed religious phrases that come snoring down through the centuries will never arrest the masses. What we want today, you in your sphere and I in my sphere, is to freshen up. People do not want in their sermons the sham flowers bought at the millinery shop, but the japonicas wet with the morning dew; not the heavy bones of extinct megatherium of past ages, but the living reindeer caught last August at the edge of Schroon Lake. We want to drive out the drowsy, and the prosaic, and the tedious, and the humdrum, and introduce the brightness, and the vivacity, and the holy sarcasm, and the sanctified wit, and the epigrammatic power, and the blood-red earnestness, and the fire of religious zeal, and I do not know of any way of doing it as well as through the dramatic.

But now let us turn to the drama as an amusement and entertainment.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, many years ago, in a very brilliant but much criticized sermon, took the position that the theater might be renovated and made auxiliary to the church. Many Christian people are of the same opinion. I do not agree with them. I have no idea that success is in that direction.

STEP IN ADVANCE.

What I have said heretofore on this subject, as far as I remember, is my sentiment now. But today I take a step in advance of my former theory. Christianity is going to take full possession of this world and control its maxims, its laws, its literature, its science, and its amusements. Shut out from the realm of Christianity anything and you give it up to sin and death.

If Christianity is mighty enough to manage everything but the amusements of the world, then it is a very effective Christianity. Is it capable of keeping account of the tears of the world and incompetent to make record of its smiles? Is it good to follow the funeral but dumb at the world's play? Can it control all the other elements of our nature but dramatic element? My idea of Christianity is that it can and will conquer everything. In the good time coming, which the world calls the golden age, and the poet the Elysian age, and the Christian the Millennium, we have positive announcement that the amusements of the world are to be under Christian sway. "Holiness shall be upon the bells of the horses," says one prophet. So, you see it will control even the sleigh rides. "The city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof," says another prophet. So you see it is to control the hoop rolling and the kite flying and the ball playing. Now, what we want is to hasten that time. How will it be done? By the church going over to the theater? I will not go. By the theater coming to the church? It will not come.

NEW ELEMENT NEEDED.

What we want is a Reformed Amusement association in every city and town of the United States. Once announced and explained and illustrated, the Christian and philanthropic capitalist will come forward to establish it, and there will be public-spirited men everywhere who will do this work for the dramatic element of our natures. We need a new institution to meet and recognize and develop and defend the dramatic element of our nature.

It needs to be distinct from everything that is or has been. In an age which has projected a telephone and an electric pen and the bicycle and the telegraph surely we are not afraid of a new institution. It would be derided at that start, as all great movements are derided at the start, but it would revolutionize society for good. Wiser men than we are would baptize it with a name, only for the purpose of this sermon I will call it the Spectacular. I would have its board of trustees made up of the most intelligent and most unimpeachable men and women of each community. One-half of them I would have professed and most pronounced Christians, connected with the churches.

I would have this Reformed Amusement association having in charge this new institution of the Spectacular take possession of some hall or academy. It might take a smaller building at the start, but it would soon need the largest hall, and even that would not hold the people; for he who opens before the dramatic element in human nature an opportunity of gratification without compromise and without danger does the mightiest thing of this century, and the tides of such an institution would rise as the Atlantic rises at Liverpool docks.

WHY PEOPLE HESITATE.

There are tens of thousands of Christian homes where the sons and daughters are held back from dramatic entertainment for reasons which some of you would say are good reasons and others would say are bad reasons, but still held back. But on the establishment of such an institution they would feel the arrest of their anxilles, and would say on the establishment of this new institution, which I have called the Spectacular, they would say, "Thank God, this is what we have all been waiting for."

Now, as I believe that I make suggestion of an institution which wiser men will develop, I want to give some characteristics of this new institution, this Spectacular, if it is to be a grand social and moral success. In the first place, its entertainments must be compressed within an hour and three-quarters. What kills sermons, prayers and lectures and entertainments of all sorts is prolixity. At a reasonable hour every night curtain of public entertainment ought to drop, every church service ought to cease, the instruments of orchestra ought to be unstrung. What comes more than this comes too late.

There are thousands of people now asleep in the cemeteries who would have been alive and well, but they would not go to bed before 12 o'clock at night. You have your choice, sleep in your beds or sleep in your graves. The reason there are intoxicating bars connected with nearly all places of public entertainment is because people get exhausted with their amusements, and they have to stimulate in order to stand it.

KILLED BY PROLIXITY.

How shall you the next day sell your goods, build your walls, physician your sick, preach your sermons, if the night before at 10:30 or 11 o'clock, or 11:30, some public entertainment shall turn you out, you getting home at 12 o'clock?

The sublimest thing outside of heaven is the oratorio of "The Messiah" and the oratorio of "The Creation," but I never heard one of those performances but I saw, before it was over, the people were overcome with satiety. The first hour we were enchanted; the next half hour we liked it pretty well; the rest of the time we were looking at our watches and wondering when we could go home. It is prolixity that kills all amusements or injures all amusements. Now, in this spectacular, this new institution, the curtain must drop at 10. So you will escape one style of dissipation.

On the platform of this new institution there will be a drama which, before rendering, has been read, expurgated, abbreviated, and passed upon by a board of trustees connected with this Reformed Amusement association. If there be in a drama a sentence suggesting evil, it will be stricken out. If there be in a Shakespearian play a word with two meanings—a good meaning and a bad meaning—another word will be substituted, an honest word looking only one way. The caterers to public taste will have to learn that Shakespearian nastiness is no better than Congrevean nastiness. You say, "Who will dare to change by expurgation or abbreviation a Shakespearian play?" I dare. The board of trustees of this Reformed Amusement association will dare.

CLEANLINESS PRE-EMINENT.

It is no depreciation of a drama, the abbreviation of it. I would like to hear thirty or forty pages of Milton's "Paradise Lost" read at one time, but I should be very sorry to hear the whole book read at one sitting. Abbreviation is not depreciation.

On the platform of this new institution this spectacular, under the care of the very best men and women in the community, there shall be nothing witnessed that would be unfit for a parlor. Any attitude, any book, any word that would offend you seated at your own fireside, in your family circle, will be prohibited from that platform. By what law of common sense or morality does that which is not fit to be seen or heard by five people become fit to be seen or heard by fifteen hundred people? On the platform of that spectacular all the scenes of the drama will be as chaste as was ever a lecture by Edward Everett, or a sermon by F. W. Robertson. On the platform shall come only such men and women as you would welcome to your homes. I do not make the requisition that they be professors of religion. There are professors of religion that I would not want in my parlor, or kitchen, or coal cellar! It is not what we profess, but what we are. All who come on the platform of the spectacular will be gentlemen and ladies in the ordinary acceptation of those terms—persons whom you would invite to sit at your table, and whom you would introduce to your children, and with whom you would not be compromised if you were seen passing down Pennsylvania avenue or Broadway with them.

ONLY GOOD PERFORMERS.

On that platform there shall be no carouser, no inebriate, no Cyprian, no foe of good morals, masculine or feminine. It is often said we have no right to criticise the private morals of public entertainers. Well, do as you please with other institutions; on the platform of this new institution we shall have only good men and good women, in the ordinary social sense of goodness. Just as soon as the platform of the spectacular is fully and fairly established, many a genius who hitherto has suppressed the dramatic element in his nature because he could not find the realm in which to exercise it, will step over on the platform, and giants of the drama, their name known the world over, who have been toiling for the elevation of the drama, will step over on that platform—such women as Charlotte Cushman of the past, such men as Joseph Jefferson of the present.

The platform of that new institution, of that expurgated drama, occupied only by these purest of men and women, will draw to itself millions of people who have never been to see the drama more than once or twice in their lives, or never saw it at all. That institution will combine the best music, the best architecture, the best genius six nights the week on the side of intelligence and good morals.

Do you tell me this plan is chimerical? I answer, it only requires one man somewhere between here and San Francisco, or between Bangor and Galveston, to see it and appreciate it—one man of large individual means and great heart, and with $100,000 he could do more good than all the Lenoxes and the Lawrences and the Peabodys ever accomplished. He would settle for all nations and for all times the stupendous question of amusement which for centuries has been under angry and vituperative discussion, and which is no nearer being settled today, by all appearances, than it was at the start. Such an institution would have to be supported at the start by a donation of capital; but very soon, in a year or two, it would become self-supporting, and the board of trustees of the Reformed Amusement association would find that the idea paid not only in morals and the elevation of the people, but in dividends and hard cash.

I would go to such an institution, such a spectacular; I should go once a week the rest of my life, and take my family with me, and the majority of the families of the earth would go to such an institution. I expect the time will come when I can, without being an inconsistent Christian—when I, a minister of the good old Presbyterian church, will be able to go to some new institution like this, the spectacular, and see "Hamlet" and "King Lear," and "The Merchant of Venice," and "The Hunchback," and "Joshua Whitcomb." Meanwhile, many of us will have this dramatic element unmet and unregaled.

For my love of pictures I can go to the art gallery; for my love of music I can go to the concert; for my love of literature I can go to the lyceum lecture; but for this dramatic element in my nature, as strong as any other passion of the soul, there is nothing but injunction and prohibition.

CANNOT BE SUPPRESSED.

Until, sirs, you can establish a spectacular, or a similar institution, with as much purity and with as much entertainment as this one of which I speak—until you can establish some such institution you may thunder away against evil amusements until the last minute of the last hour of the last day of the world's existence and without any avail.

This dramatic element will break out, and it will climb over and it will trample under foot every effort at suppression. If you cannot guide it in the right direction, it will plunge in the wrong direction. It will either be an angel or a satyr.

We want this institution independent of the church and independent of the theater.

The church tries to compromise this matter and in many churches there are dramatic exhibitions. Sometimes they call them charades, sometimes they call them magic-lantern exhibitions, entertainments for which you pay 50 cents, the 50 cents to go for the support of some charitable institution. An extemporized stage is put up in the church or in the lecture room, and there you go and see David and the giant, and Joseph sold into Egypt, and little Samuel awoke; the chief difference between the exhibition in the church and the exhibition in the theater being that the exhibition in the theater is more skillful. The exhibition in the church generally has amateurs; the exhibition in the theater, performers who have given their whole life to the study of particular parts. But because the dramatic exhibition in the church is not as good as the dramatic exhibition in the theater, it is considered more pious!

ALL ARE CHEATED.

The old elders do not say anything against it because they do not want to make trouble in the church; and the minister, to atone for the dramatic exhibition the week before in the house of the Lord, the next Sabbath anathematizes in style more vitriolic and brimstony the playhouse! And so all are cheated except God.

Now, let us have a new institution, with expurgated drama and with the surroundings I have spoken of—an institution which we can, without sophistry and without self-deception, support and patronize—an institution so uncompromisingly good that we can attend it without any shock to our religious sensibilities, though the Sabbath before we sat, at the holy sacrament.

Because the drama is good it need not be dull. There is more fun in virtue than in sin. The best way to scatter darkness is by the clear light; the best way to wash off filth is by clean water; the best way to drown discord is by the drum-beat and the flute-warble and the trumpet-blast of grand harmony; and the best way to overcome the polluting and besotting and soul-destroying amusements of the day is by a model spectacular with expurgated drama, under the control of the purest and best men and women in the world and church. That man who shall have money enough and brain enough and enterprise enough and heart enough to establish, illustrate and demonstrate the institution that I speak of will bring the church of God and all the human race under everlasting obligations. The world waits for it.

VALUE OF AMUSEMENTS.

Meanwhile, until the spectacular, this new institution, or something like it, shall be established, I counsel you to beware lest you allow the dramatic element in human nature to lead you into contamination. To gratify that one taste you cannot afford to sacrifice your purity, your influence, your usefulness, your soul, as many have done. The amusements of life are merely the interstices, the parentheses, the interregnums of hard work, in preparation for other hard work. He who hunts for amusement and makes that his business is like a man who hunts for a lost diamond among the rocks, not regarding a precipice near by, and in the joy of finding the diamond stumbles 500 feet off and down, the cormorants and the sea gulls only knowing where he perished.

The amusements of life are beautiful and they are valuable; but they cannot pay you for the loss of your soul. I could not tell your character. I could not tell your prospects for this world or the next by the particular church you attend; but if you will tell me where you were last night and where you were the night before and where you have been the nights of the last month, I think I could guess where you will spend eternity.

As to the drama of your life and mine, it will soon end. There will be no encore to bring us back. At the beginning of that drama of life stood a cradle; at the end of it will stand a grave. The first act, welcome. The last act, farewell. The intermediate acts, banquet and battle, processions bridal and funeral, songs and tears, laughter and groans.

WAS NOT ORIGINAL.

It was not original with Shakespeare when he said, "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players." He got it from St. Paul, who, fifteen centuries before that, had written, "We are made a spectacle unto the world, and to angels, and to men." A spectacle in a coliseum, fighting with wild beasts in an amphitheater, the galleries full, looking down. Here we destroy a lion. Here we grapple with a gladiator. When we fall devils shout. When we rise angels sing. A spectacle before gallery above gallery, gallery above gallery. Gallery of our departed kindred looking down to see if we are faithful and worthy of our Christian ancestry, hoping for our victory, wanting to throw us a garland; glorified children and parents, with cheer on cheer urging us on. Gallery of the martyrs looking down the Polycarps, and the Ridleys, and the McKails, and the Theban legion, and the Scotch Covenanters, and they of the Brussels market place, and they of Piedmont—crying down from the galleries, "God gave us the victory and He will give it to you." Gallery of angels looking down—clapping their wings at every advantage we gain. Gallery of the King, from which there waves a scarred hand and from which there comes a sympathetic voice, saying, "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life." Oh, the spectacle in which you and I are the actors! Oh, the piled-up galleries looking down!

THE LAST ACT.

Scene: The Last Day. Stage: The Rocking Earth. Enter: Dukes, lords, kings, beggars, clowns. No sword. No tinsel. No crown. For footlights: The kindling flames of a world. For orchestra: The trumpets that wake the dead. For applause: The clapping floods of the sea. For curtain: The heavens rolled together as a scroll. For tragedy: The Doom of the Profligate. For the last scene of the fifth act: The tramp of nations across the stage—some to the right, others to the left. Then the bell of the last thunder will ring and the curtain will drop!

## SCIENTISTS TO MEET.

Some very interesting questions will be discussed at the international scientific congress, which is to be held in Paris next July, says the New York Herald. Among them are the following:

History of astrology and of its influence upon the development of astronomy; origin of numerals; history of weights and measures; historical account of the mathematical instruments that were in use during the middle ages and up to the time of the invention of the astronomical telescope and the pendulum; history of the various meridians and of the geographical division of the earth according to climatic zones; a study of the true and false physical doctrines that were introduced in the west during the middle ages; history of chemistry and alchemy up to the time of Lavoisier; a history of geology and physical geography, as these sciences were known to the ancients; an examination of the doctrines of natural science as they were taught before the time of Aristotle, and the development of this science up to the present time, and a history of medicine during the middle ages, both in Europe and elsewhere.

## A FIENDISH ATTACK.

An attack was lately made on C. F. Collier, of Cherokee, Iowa, that nearly proved fatal. It came through his kidneys. His back got so lame he could not stoop without great pain, nor sit in a chair except propped by cushions. No remedy helped him until he tried Electric Bitters, which effected such a wonderful change that he writes he feels like a new man. This marvelous medicine cures backache and kidney trouble, purifies the blood and builds up your health. Only 50c at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.

## FRANCE'S NEW CRUISERS.

Some interest has been manifested by the speed trials of some of the French cruisers. The second class cruiser Du Chayla, in a twenty-four hours' trial in the Mediterranean a few days ago, recorded an average of eighteen knots, and she is by no means one of the newest types, having been several years in service. Her measured mile speed, with clean bottom and other conditions favorable, was 20.2 knots. She is, of course, fitted with water tube boilers. —New York Tribune.

## BANKER ROUTS A ROBBER.

J. R. Garrison, cashier of the bank of Thornville, Ohio, had been robbed of health by a serious lung trouble until he tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Then he wrote: "It is the best medicine I ever used for a severe cold or a bad case of lung trouble. I always keep a bottle on hand." Don't suffer with Coughs, Colds, or any Throat, Chest or Lung Trouble when you can be cured so easily. Only 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.

## NATURAL EMBANKMENT.

A million and a half yellow willow cuttings have been purchased by the Santa Fe railroad company to be planted on both sides of an embankment west of Stockton, Cal., for a distance of eight miles, to protect the embankment from damage by floods. —New York Post.

## HE FOOLED THE SURGEONS.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, Ohio, after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world. Surest Pile cure on Earth. 25c a box, at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.

## OF UNTOLD VALUE.

The Information Contained in This Citizen's Statement is Priceless.

The hale, the hearty, the strong can afford to toss this paper to one side impatiently when they read the following, but any sufferer in Fort Wayne who has spent a mint of money and suffered hours of excruciating torture caused by kidney complaint will stand in his own light if he does not follow the valuable advice offered by Miss Harriet Walters, of 104 East Wayne street, who says: "I suffered greatly from pains across the small of my back and from dizziness, but as soon as I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, sold at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store, I felt better. I only took one box, but I can truthfully say that I was in better health when I finished it than I had been before in a long time, and my kidneys ceased troubling me."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Doan's Ointment is a specific for all itching skin diseases—Piles, Eczema, Chilblains, Chafing any irritation and all itchiness of the skin. Gives instant relief. We mail a free sample box on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief, 50c
A TRUE SPECIFIC IN ALL
INFLAMMATIONS
Old Sores, Wounds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia "Colds." A SURE CURE Grip.
25c For any PAIN inside or out.
By dealers. 25c size by mail 50c. Fredonia, N.Y.
Aug26,satlyr

THE $50 reward offered for a case of Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Weakness, Lame back, loss of vitality, Indigent kidney and bladder disorders, that can't be cured by Morrow's Kil-no-mils, the new scientific discovery for shattered nerves, thin blood, will most positively be paid on receipt of reliable evidence. Morrow's Kil-no-mils are prepared in yellow tablets, for a box at Druggists. Mailed on receipt of price. John Morrow & Co., Springfield, Ohio.

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

CITY ADEVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL ORDINANCE NO. 152.

An ordinance requiring the city bacteriologist to make weekly tests of water supply of the city.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne that it shall be the duty of the city bacteriologist to make weekly tests of the water supply of the city of Wayne for the purpose of ascertaining its purity. That for the purpose of such test, water shall be taken from hydrants in different parts of the city and a record of the same be kept in the office of the board of health.

Sec. 2. This ordinance to be in full force and effect on and after its passage, approval by mayor and legal publication.

JOHN J. BAUER.

Done at the Council Chamber in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, this the 27th day of February, 1900.

Approved March 3rd, 1900.

HENRY P. SCHIERER, Mayor.

Attest:
HENRY B. MONNING, City Clerk.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
REDUCED RATES
The Tri-State Building & Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.
THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.
Call at office for full particulars.
INVESTMENTS.
Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.
Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,
Cor. Berry and Calhoun Streets.

Geo. Abdon & Co.,
Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.
ELECTRIC WIRING, SEWERAGE AND BEER PUMP WORK.
No. 1 W. Columbia St.

A Hattersly & Son.
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.
48 E. MAIN STREET,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

DR. WITHROW SETS FORTH THE MAIN POINTS OF THE STUDY FOR THE PAST QUARTER.

(Rev. John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., Pastor Park Street Church, Boston, in Chicago Record.)

Lesson for March 25, 1900.

Review for the first quarter—January 7, 1900, to March 25, 1900.

The golden text of the first lesson (Luke ii., 1-16) should be indelibly traced upon the memory of every pupil: "Thou shalt call His name Jesus, for He shall save His people from their sins." As a mighty magnet draws material substances without noise, so noiselessly the name of Jesus is drawing the souls of mankind to Himself. The man of Nazareth was never so widely known and never so well known as He is now. But the need is to keep the truth before the world that Jesus came to save His people "from their sins." Not so much to effect better civil and social conditions as to save the world from the degradation into which man has fallen through sin. Jesus the Lord did not initiate reform societies in Palestine, although there was surely a need of them. All that our modern reformers are complaining of in the present time existed in a thousand fold more aggravated form when Christ was here, but we do not find the first suggestion of Christ agitating the formation of a new party. On the contrary (John vi., 15), when Jesus perceived that they were about to come and take Him by force to make Him a king He "withdrew again into the mountain Himself alone."

This characteristic of Christ's earthly career is not commonly kept in view. In the prevailing popularity of His name among all sorts and conditions of men there is reason to wonder whether the supreme aim of the Son of Man is not overlooked. That supreme aim was nothing other than to "save His people from their sins," the end of which is death. Hence, in the study we are making and expect to make of the life of Christ in this year's lessons there should be impressed upon every child this golden text of the first lesson. This done, the object of this review will be best served by firmly fixing a few points, as in the topic of "The Birth of Jesus." How did the circumstances of His birth differ from that of other children? The nativity of each newcomer may have some special aspects, and therefore the coming into the world of Mary's child might be of no significance unless there are entirely unique incidents attending it. He was born in the lowliest surroundings, and yet His advent excited the greatest interest ever known to be aroused by any birth. Whether it was an heir to an earthly throne or one who became a great religious leader, such as Buddha, Mohammed, Confucius, Zoroaster, never was there a birth that so effected the nations. Monarch, sage and plain Judean shepherd, all went seeking the cause of the ominous agitation. The birth of Jesus was the realization of ages of expectation. This can be said of no other of any age or nation. His birth marks a date after which all world conditions began to change, and change for the better. The value of a human life was never so low after Christ came as it had always been before.

The second lesson (Luke ii., 41-52) may be well reviewed by making points from the life of Jesus for all children to imitate. He must have been a modest youth. Otherwise, after He had astonished the scribes and sages in the temple, discussing deep questions, He would (Luke ii., 51) not have followed his mother back to the despised town of Nazareth and become "subject" to her and Joseph. There He remained in obscurity for the next eighteen years. He was evidently industrious, for when He visited Nazareth, after entering on His public career, the people, wondering at His words of wisdom and not knowing Him by anything else, asked "Is not this the carpenter's son?" They did not say is not this the captain of the football team, our champion golf player or the polo rider who distanced all competitors? They knew Him only as the daily toiler at the trade of His foster father—"the carpenter's son." Most of all He was a religious young man. He learned the scriptures of the old testament so that His conversation was keyed to their precepts and filled with their spirit. No service of them equals that of inducing young people to familiarize themselves with the Bible. It is this book of which Paul wrote (II. Timothy iii., 15): "The sacred writings are able to make the wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus." It is certainly a pitiful display of intellectual poverty where one professes to be a child of God and can hardly quote off-hand a dozen verses in all his Heavenly Father's book.

Jesus knew the Hebrew scriptures by heart, and in them had treasures of truth unequaled by any other attainments.

WHEN CHRIST WAS TEMPTED.

Passing to the fourth lesson (Matt. iv., 1-11), the best use I could make of the temptation of Jesus would be to make a simple explanation of how He was really tempted and yet had no inclination to yield. It is a most common mistake to insist that unless He was inclined to fall there was no force of evil at work. A moment's reflection should correct this, but many do not seem to take the moment's thought. As a matter of fact, some of the most defiling and disgusting temptations which visit us find nothing in us of inclination to yield. Just as Jesus said of the tempter: "The prince of this world cometh and hath nothing in Me." "Could He have yielded?" When we say, "No; He could not!" we mean the same as we could say if one should ask: "Could you yield to the temptation to murder your mother?" No! With flaming indignation, no! Just so impervious was He to every suggestion of Satan. The next lesson to spend a moment or two on would be the sixth (John iii., 1-8), as to Jesus and Nicodemus. There are but two general ideas of man's need in order to be saved in this and in the next life. The one is, that nothing is needed beyond good behavior, according to the social standard of propriety surrounding the person. Thus the social standards in Asia are low, but those who live up to them are all right. By the same token, one may be dishonest, dangerously violent and essentially vile, but so long as he can truthfully say, I am as good as my neighbors, he needs nothing more! But Jesus in His talk with this Jewish rabbi set an entirely new truth before his eyes. To enter into the kingdom Christ came to establish, both as it was to be erected on earth and completed in heaven, He said: "Man must be born from above." He must have a new life begun in him. All it means for a child to enter this earthly life and develop the physical powers, faculties and tastes is a material similitude of the experience of the spiritual nature changed by the Spirit of God, which every one must have if he would hope to enter into the heavenly kingdom. This is the most original and radical religious precept Jesus ever taught. It was altogether new to the world. Its strangeness struck the educated rabbi—Nicodemus—as beyond explanation. From that day until now there never has been anything more mysterious in religion and nothing which is more opposite to the ordinary ideas of men. For with men, mere behavior is the measure of character, but with Christ a new birth is prerequisite.

TACT AND KINDNESS.

The seventh lesson (John iv., 5-26) presents the Son of Man stooping to save one whom people generally would shun, the sinful woman at the well of Sychar. Study His methods and mark His tactful approach to her sin-hardened heart. He had already realized His power to command the ear of thronging multitudes. He had made His visit to Jerusalem, where, with a scourge made of small cords, He commanded the market-men and money changers to clear out from the courts of the holy temple, and they obeyed Him. Thence He had gone to spend eight months in Judea, where His works and words were equally overpowering to the surprise of multitudes. But now at the well of Sychar He sits down on the curb and interests Himself in the welfare of one poor, wandering sinner. Here we have Jesus setting forth the greatness of His love in a measure never to be forgotten. There is nothing more difficult to convince the world of than this, that God loves mankind. Not the elect and uppermost only, but also the undermost and meanest.

It is easy to make the world believe God is awful, and at enmity with us. It is this fact which devil worship illustrates. Demons became objects of worship with degraded idolaters because they attributed so many of the terrible experiences of their lives to their deities that the inference becomes inevitable that these deities are as demons, and hence follows devil worship. Observe the same principle operating in our Christian land among those who are unChristian in their faith and feelings. We often hear them speak of God as cruel, because a dear child or life companion has died, or because misfortune has swept them down from plenty's height to poverty's flats. But rarely do we hear the same class speak of the loving kindness of our God. With this in mind how beautiful does Jesus look when He draws near to some such degenerate as He met at Jacob's well, or when His gentle sweetness attracted the sinful woman at Simon's dinner party. It was the highest effort of His heart and head and hand to lead the world to understand that God loves and longs to save every sinful soul of man.

DEEDS OF MERCY.

The ninth lesson (Mark i., 21-34) amplifies the Master's compassion by many marvelous deeds of mercy. Especially does He show Himself able to overthrow the spirit of uncleanness from humanity. Next to the beauty and brightness abiding with Christ in heaven, it seems to me the height of bliss will be to have nothing but thoughts, aspirations and imaginations, without touch or taint of uncleanness. The chiefest charm of a little child is the confidence we have that it is as pure in the heart as the angels of God in heaven. If every adult who yearns for angelic purity of thought could but have Christ now command the evil spirit of vice to come out, that would be heaven begun below.

## CATS INSTEAD OF BLANKETS.

"If you ever get down to old Col. ——'s," said an enthusiastic New Orleans sportsman, naming a veteran planter of the lower coast, "you will find the ground overrun with big, coal-black cats, now partly wild. How they came there is quite a curious story. You see there is some tip-top hunting in that neighborhood and some years ago, at just about this season, the old man invited down a party of northern gentlemen to take a crack at the ducks. They were heavy swells he had met in New York, who were here for the carnival, and was anxious that they should have a royal time. The best place for ducks was some distance from the house, so it was arranged that the whole crowd should camp out for a few days near the shooting grounds, and, in getting things together for the trip, the colonel discovered he was short on bed clothing. "Accordingly he rushed a darky over to the station with a letter to his merchant in New Orleans, asking him to buy twelve large blankets and send them out by first express. Now, the colonel's handwriting resembles the tracks of an inebriated turkey, and his orthography is equally eccentric. He spelled the word blankets 'blancats,' and after puzzling over the hieroglyph for an hour, the merchant concluded it stood for black cats. He was astonished, of course, but knowing that there was a jovial gang at the plantation, he decided some practical joke must be afoot, and hurried out a clerk to buy all the large black cats he could find in the neighborhood. They had some trouble getting the dozen together, and the black cat market rose about 500 points before they succeeded, but eventfully the consignment was safely boxed and sent away. "Next morning the colonel and his guests eargerly awaited the arrival of the wagon from the station before starting out, and when it appeared in the distance were surprised to hear a faint sound of yowling, rapidly growing louder as it approached. A huge slatted crate filled one end of the bed and inside were twelve large black cats engaged in a free fight. When the top was pried off the ebony monsters leaped out in all directions, and they say the colonel's remarks ran up the temperature of the lower coast 15 degrees Fahrenheit. That's were the stock came from that is now on the plantation. There must be two or three hundred of the beasts by this time."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## HOTELS IN THE TROPICS.

Board and lodging are very reasonable in some of the South Sea Islands that pretend to be more or less civilized. In Tahiti, for instance, you may have every accommodation the island possesses, together with meals that are the best the country affords, for the sum of $1,25 per week. There are other islands where you can board for nothing, but you have no right to "kick" under such circumstances and cannot consider yourself a boarder.

On the other hand hotel accommodations near the Equator are comparatively more expensive than in the big centers of civilization. In Caracas, the Paris of South Africa, a room in a hotel, furnished with only a cot and a chair, will cost you at the rate of $4 per day, and the meals—well you will have to get used to them before you can enjoy them. At a hotel in La Guayra I paid $6 per day, and all I had in my room was a common cot, on which there was a pillow and a single sheet. The meals here, however, were rather more elaborate than in the Caracas hotel.—New York Herald.

**NASAL CATARRH** quickly yields to treatment by Ely's Cream Balm, which is agreeably aromatic. It is received through the nostrils, cleanses and heals the whole surface over which it diffuses itself. A remedy for Nasal Catarrh which is drying or exciting to the diseased membrane should not be used. Cream Balm is recognized as a specific. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail. A cold in the head immediately disappears when Cream Balm is used. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

## MARVELS OF A CAVE.

A South Dakota Wind Cavern That Has Awakened General Interest.

[Minneapolis Journal.]

Since the secretary of the interior has rendered the recent decision setting Wind cave, South Dakota, apart as a national reservation there is more than ordinary interest taken in the great cavern. The very fact that the government has declared it a national wonder, and for that reason retains it for the enlightenment and delight of the public, at once gives the place national notoriety. The cave is said to have first been discovered by a cowboy in 1884 when he was riding the range. While in the ravine in which the cave is located his horse suddenly became frightened from a roaring noise coming from a cliff of rocks near by. The cowboy alighted from his horse, and upon examination found that there was a hole in the side of the embankment, though only a little over a foot in diameter, from which wind was rushing with great force. From this wind the cave derived its name. The cowboy then procured some of his friends and together they blasted away the rocks near the surface until a man might enter, the cavern being larger farther in. One of the venturesome cowboys tied a rope about his body, and while those outside held the rope he climbed in and down, against a terrific wind and into utter darkness. It was necessary for him to crowd and squeeze himself through some small crevices, although there were occasionally large apartments. After lowering himself fifty feet the wind had ceased blowing, and upon lighting a match he found that the walls were covered with what resembled a heavy frost, which glittered and sparkled brilliantly.

THERE WAS NO CLAIMANT.

The cattlemen and pioneers of that locality thought of the cave only as a temporary attraction and had no desire to claim it under any government right. Until 1890 it thus remained unclaimed and practically unexplored, only as the daring and venturesome visitors delved into its mysterious labyrinths. In that year it was located as a mineral ground, and the work of opening the cave as an attraction commenced. Since then it is claimed that 100 miles of passages have been explored without reaching the end, and 3,000 different chambers have been discovered, varying in size from 12x12 feet to about three acres. These chambers have been named by guides and visitors appropriate to the formations or crystals upon the walls, or upon suggestions of tourists exploring them, among the most prominent being "Bride's Chamber," "Red Room," "White Room," "M. E. Church," "G. A. R. Hall," "Fair Grounds," and "Pearly Gates."

The whole cave, with its numerous by-ways, yawning chasms and craggy walls, has the appearance of what might be an extinct geyser. There are fissures or crevices paralleling one another all the way from fifty to 300 feet apart, which are connected by cross passages. There are also eight different tiers of chambers overlying one another. In the first tier you find the water formation—beautiful, clear stalactites like icicles hanging from the ceiling, some of which connect with the stalagmites below.

MARVELS IN CRYSTALS.

The second tier has the frost work—like a bank of snow—composed of tiny, fine, needle-like crystals of the purest white, being from one-fourth to two inches in depth. The third tier is the very delicate box work, the prevailing formation of the cave. In the fourth tier the box work is a little heavier and of a transparent color. The fifth is the popcorn formation. In the sixth and seventh tiers the box work is still heavier, with geodes and all colors of crystals, while in the eighth tier, which is 500 feet below the entrance, the formation is heavier than anything seen before and is indigo blue in color and dazzling to the eye.

The cave is perfectly dry and the air pure, sweet and invigorating, especially to asthmatic people. The temperature is about 45 degrees all the time. The pure, fresh air is caused by the wind at the entrance, which blows outwardly at times and again blows in, changing according to the rising and falling of the barometer. It was in this cave that Johnstone, the famous mind-reader, searched while blind-folded for a hidden pin, finally finding it after searching three days and nights. The cave is located ten miles from Hot Springs and is reached by daily stage coaches. It has been under contest for the last three years, one party claiming it as mineral land and another as agricultural land, each attempting to carry out the governmental provisions for acquiring title, and between them they have built a hotel, a log cabin over the entrance to the cave, and have made many and expensive interior improvements. A warden will no doubt be at once appointed by the government to take charge and it is expected that more of the surrounding landscape will be included in the government reservation.

## GEN. LAWTON'S AUTOGRAPH.

"More than ten years ago, when journeying east from California," said a woman living in Detroit to the Free Press, "even though only two days on the way, our party became weary and welcomed every addition to the little company in the Pullman, though they came in at long intervals. When we reached the station, Fort Wingate, Ariz., the school girl was distinctly disappointed that nothing resembling a fort was in sight and not a blue coat visible from the car platform.

"On re-entering the car, however, we found that a new arrival, unmistakably a soldier had appropriated the seat across the aisle from us. It was not long before he was making friends with curly-locks, the three-year-old pet of the party, and of course that soon served as an introduction to her mamma, and we learned that this modest, browned soldier was on his way to Kansas City to attend the wedding of a soldier friend. He proved a most entertaining companion and as curly-lock's mamma, in her ingenious way, would lead him into spanking of some of his experiences, the school girl was delighted to realize that she was listening to a genuine soldier. Having but recently met General Miles at a social function in Los Angeles, where he was considerable of a "lion," she asked the soldier, whose name we had not learned, if he had ever seen the general. With a twinkle in his eye he admitted having seen him, and then with the school girl and curly-locks' mamma as delighted auditors he told in a delightfully diffident manner, and all too briefly, how, under General Miles' orders, he was one of the men who went after Geronimo—giving us for the first time the correct pronunciation of that name.

"After the fashion of travelers, as the party neared Kansas City, where all would separate, an exchange of visiting cards was made, with promises to renew the acquaintance so pleasantly begun. The school girl protesting that she might lose a card but not the precious journal she had kept of her trip, asked the soldier to write his name in that small book, and today among her treasures, with a tiny silk flag beneath it—her tribute to the hero—is the autograph, Henry W. Lawton, U. S. A."

## AN EXPENSIVE LICENSE.

Marshfield, Mass., which was once the home of Daniel Webster, and which has always been a prohibition town, voted affirmatively on the license question last week. A member of the defeated prohibition faction thereupon introduced in the town meeting a resolution to make the license fee $1,000,000, and the measure was adopted. None but a millionaire, therefore, can afford to go into the liquor business in Marshfield, and most of the millionaires of that town of 2,000 inhabitants are otherwise engaged.—Philadelphia Record.

## RARE BOOKS.

How much the passion of book collecting cost Augustin Daly no one knows. There were bills and vouchers among his papers which footed up $300,000, but this by no means accounted for all his treasures. Unique among the 3,737 lots in the catalogue is a green morocco case which contains the original title deeds of the house in Pall Mall which the "merry monarch" gave to Nell Gwyn. There are five parchment documents and one bears the great seal of England in wax. Three times on the parchment appears Nell Gwyn's signature. Mr. Daly paid $3,600 for these deeds. Another treasure is the original manuscript of the "School for Scandal," in Sheridan's handwriting, with the note submitting it to the lord chamberlain May 7, 1777. Mr. Daly bought this for about $350.—New York Herald.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## MISTAKES OF AUTHORS.

Dickens in "Nicholas Nickleby" causes one of the pupils of "Dotheboys Hall" to weed the garden, the weather at the same time being so cold that the school well had frozen. To this may be added the equally singular vagary of Rider Haggard, who in "King Solomon's Mines" describes a total eclipse of the sun as occurring at a time when the moon was full, which, of course, is an astronomical impossibility. Even Shakespeare was liable to err, for he makes mention in "King Lear" of cannon, which, needless to say, were entirely unknown during the reign of that fainthearted monarch.—Scottish American.

## ESTABLISHED IN RUSSIA.

Consul General Guenther, of Frankfort, says that the German Medical Weekly Journal recently published an article by Dr. Kallmeyer, of St. Petersburg, with reference to the study of medicine in Russia by women, which contains the following: "Women physicians have established themselves all over Russia, and even their opponents must admit that they have achieved a respected position. Part of them are employed by the government, and since last year are entitled to a pension. They occupy positions as county physicians, school physicians, physicians for the poor and the municipal ambulance system, etc. A Mrs. Dr. N. Schulz, in the St. Petersburg institute for Experimental Medicine, is one of the foremost experts in bacteriology, and her lectures are well attended by physicians of both sexes. Miss Dr. Lavrosinja, of the City hospital, Obuchow, and a few other female physicians were last year with the expedition which went to Turkestan under the personal guidance of the prince of Oldenburg to combat the pest. They all returned in good health, but their conduct shows a spirit of heroism worthy to be remembered. Dr. Pavoloskaja has immortalized herself in another direction. At the right time and in the right manner she succeeded in interesting St. Petersburg society in the establishment of a sanitarium for consumptives, and through donations from private sources and the Imperial treasury the establishment in Tattzi, near St. Petersburg, is in operation."

## ONLY ONE PER CENT. SAVED.

It is estimated that fish hatcheries pay if 1 per cent. of the eggs arrive at maturity. A cod yields on an average 4,000,000 eggs, so 1 per cent. would represent 40,000 cod, which, at fifty cents each, would mean a money value of $20,000. A turbot yields 10,000,000 eggs, 1 per cent. of which means 100,000 turbot, which, at $1.25 each, is $125,000. Outside of the hatcheries it is estimated that not more that two eggs of a fish in a season live to be mature fish.—New York Press.

The Province of Quebec requires the barber, first of all, to be himself a healthy subject, free from transmissible affections. Then he must pass an examination in disinfection.

Impure Blood.

Impure blood is a deadly poison. It is blood that becomes charged with the refuse matter and the cast-off products of wasted muscles and tissues. It is blood that is filled with acids, blood that lacks oxygen, and blood that is starved and watery for lack of nourishment. Impure blood clouds the brain, irritates the nerves, disturbs the heart, retards the circulation and clogs up the lungs. It vitiates the appetite, interferes with digestion, destroys the complexion and fills the body with disease.

To cleanse this sluggish stream of contaminating, putrid poison, and transform it into rich, red, bounding life-fluid of health, it is necessary to open up every avenue for the elimination of impurities and force them out of the system. At the same time the appetite should be so stimulated and the digestion so regulated, that the healthful and nutritious substance of the food will take the place of the poisons that are driven out. Nothing yet discovered will do this so thoroughly and so well as

Dr. Miles' Compound Wine of Sarsaparilla.

Is pleasant to take.

It penetrates to the farthest corners of the system and drives out the last vestige of disease. It makes rich, pure blood and sends it to every part of the body, renewing and rejuvinating every fibre and tissue.

Sold by druggists on guarantee. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

# DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

## A DISCOURSE CONCERNING THE DRAMA, WHICH HE SAYS CANNOT BE SUPPRESSED.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—At a time when the whole country is in controversy as never before concerning the theater, and some plays are being arrested by the police, and others are being patronized by Christian people, this sermon of Dr. Talmage is of much interest. The text is I. Cor. vii., 31: "They that use this world as not abusing it."

My reason for preaching this discourse is that I have been kindly invited by two of the leading newspapers of this country to inspect and report on two of the most popular plays of the day; to go some weeks ago to Chicago and see the drama, "Quo Vadis," and criticise it with respect to its moral effect; and to go to New York and see the drama, "Ben Hur," and write my opinion of it for public use. Instead of doing that, I propose in a sermon to discuss what we shall do with the dramatic element which God has implanted in many of our natures; not in ten, a hundred or a thousand, but in the vast majority of the human race.

### IMPLANTED BY GOD.

The plainest man has in his plainest day something historic. This dramatic element in all our natures, or nearly all our natures, is exceptionally strong or weak in some; just as there may be a million men who admire poetry where there was only one poet, one Tennyson to England or one Longfellow to America; just as there may be a million people who admire music where there was only one Ole Bull to Norway, and one Wagner to Germany. Now I have to tell you not only that God has implanted this dramatic element in our natures, but I have to tell you in the scriptures he cultivated it, he appeals to it, he developes it. I do not care where you open the Bible, your eye will fall upon a drama. Here it is in the Book of Judges—the fir tree, the vine, the olive tree, the bramble—they all make speeches. Then at the close of the scene there is a coronation and the bramble is proclaimed king. That is a political drama. Here it is in the Book of Job; Enter Eliphaz, Bildad, Zophar, Elihu and Job. The opening acts of the drama, all darkness; the closing act of the drama, all sunshine. Magnificent drama is the Book of Job!

Here it is in Solomon's Song: The region, an oriental region—vineyards, pomegranates, mountain of myrrh, flock of sheep, garden of spices, a wooing, a bride, a bridegroom, dialogue after dialogue—intense, gorgeous, all suggestive drama is the Book of Solomon's Song. Here it is in the Book of Luke: Costly mansion in the night. All the windows bright with illumination. The floor aquake with the dance.

### ART NOT TO BLAME.

Because the drama has again and again been degraded and employed for destructive purposes is nothing against the drama any more than music ought to be accursed because it has been taken again and again into the saturnalian wassails of 4,000 years. Will you refuse to enthrone music on the church organ because the art has been trampled again and again under the feet of the lascivious dance?

It is nothing against painting and sculpture that in Corinth and Herculaneum they were demonstrative of vulgarity and turpitude. The dreadful museum at Pompeii shall throw no discredit on Powers' "Greek Slave," or Church's "Heart of the Andes," or Reuben's "Descent From the Cross," or Angelo's "Last Judgment." The very fact that again and again the drama has been dragged through the sewers of iniquity is the reason why we should snatch it up and start it out on a grand and a holy and a magnificent mission. Let me say at this point in my sermon that the drama will never be lifted to its rightful sphere by those people who have not sense enough to distinguish between the drama and the playhouse. The drama is no more the theater than a hymn book is a church. I am not speaking in regard to the theater at all. The drama is a literary expression of that feeling which God implanted in the human soul. Neither will the drama ever be lifted to its proper sphere by wholesome denunciation of all dramatists. If you have not known men and women who are pure in heart and pure in speech and pure in life, it is because you have not had very wide acquaintance.

### DRAMA OF SUFFERING.

Fifty essays about the sorrows of the poor could not affect me as a little drama of accident and suffering I saw one slippery morning in the streets of Philadelphia. Just ahead of me was a lad, wretched in apparel, his limb amputated at the knee. From the pallor of the boy's cheek the amputation was not long before. He had a package of broken food under his arm—food he had begged, I suppose, at the doors. As he passed on over the slippery pavement, cautiously and carefully, I steadied him until his crutch slipped and fell. I helped him up as well as I could, gathered up the fragments of the package as well as I could, put them under one arm and the crutch under the other arm; but when I saw the blood run down his pale cheek I burst into tears. Fifty essays about the sufferings of the poor could not touch me like that little drama of accident and suffering.

Oh! we want in all our different departments of usefulness more of the dramatic element and less of the didactic. The tendency in this day is to drone religion, to whine religion, to cant religion, to sepulcharize religion, when we ought to present it in animated and spectacular manner.

Let us say to all young ministers of the gospel, if you have this dramatic element in your nature use it for God and heaven. If you will go home and look over the history of the church you will find that those men have brought more souls to Christ who have been dramatic. Rowland Hill, dramatic; Thomas Chalmers, dramatic; Thomas Guthrie, dramatic; John Knox, dramatic; Robert McCheyne, dramatic; Christmas Evans, dramatic; George Whitefield, dramatic; Robert Hall, dramatic; Bourdaloue, dramatic; Fenelon, dramatic; John Mason, dramatic.

### LEAVE THE RUT.

When you get into the ministry, if you attempt to cultivate that element and try to wield it for God, you will meet with mighty rebuff and caricature, and ecclesiastical counsel will take your case in charge, and they will try to put you down; but the God who starts you will help you through, and great will be the eternal rewards for the assiduous and the plucky.

What we want, ministers and laymen, is to get our sermons and exhortations and our prayers out of the old rut. The old hackneyed religious phrases that come snoring down through the centuries will never arrest the masses. What we want today, you in your sphere and I in my sphere, is to freshen up. People do not want in their sermons the sham flowers bought at the millinery shop, but the japonicas wet with the morning dew; not the heavy bones of extinct megatherium of past ages, but the living reindeer caught last August at the edge of Schroon Lake. We want to drive out the drowsy, and the prosaic, and the tedious, and the humdrum, and introduce the brightness, and the vivacity, and the holy sarcasm, and the sanctified wit, and the epigrammatic power, and the blood-red earnestness, and the fire of religious zeal, and I do not know of any way of doing it as well as through the dramatic.

But now let us turn to the drama as an amusement and entertainment.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, many years ago, in a very brilliant but much criticized sermon, took the position that the theater might be renovated and made auxiliary to the church. Many Christian people are of the same opinion. I do not agree with them. I have no idea that success is in that direction.

### STEP IN ADVANCE.

What I have said heretofore on this subject, as far as I remember, is my sentiment now. But today I take a step in advance of my former theory. Christianity is going to take full possession of this world and control its maxims, its laws, its literature, its science, and its amusements. Shut out from the realm of Christianity anything and you give it up to sin and death.

If Christianity is mighty enough to manage everything but the amusements of the world, then it is a very effective Christianity. Is it capable of keeping account of the tears of the world and incompetent to make record of its smiles? Is it good to follow the funeral but dumb at the world's play? Can it control all the other elements of our nature but dramatic element? My idea of Christianity is that it can and will conquer everything. In the good time coming, which the world calls the golden age, and the poet the Elysian age, and the Christian the Millennium, we have positive announcement that the amusements of the world are to be under Christian sway. "Holiness shall be upon the bells of the horses," says one prophet. So you see it will control even the sleigh rides. "The city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof," says another prophet. So you see it is to control the hoop rolling and the kite flying and the ball playing. Now, what we what is to hasten that time. How will it be done? By the church going over to the theater? I will not go. By the theater coming to the church? It will not come.

### NEW ELEMENT NEEDED.

What we want is a Reformed Amusement association in every city and town of the United States. Once announced and explained and illustrated, the Christian and philanthropic capitalist will come forward to establish it, and there will be public-spirited men everywhere who will do this work for the dramatic element of our natures. We need a new institution to meet and recognize and develop and defend the dramatic element of our nature.

It needs to be distinct from everything that is or has been. In an age which has projected a telephone and an electric pen and the bicycle and the telegraph surely we are not afraid of a new institution. It would be derided at that start, as all great movements are derided at the start, but it would revolutionize society for good. Wiser men than we are would baptize it with a name, only for the purpose of this sermon I will call it the Spectacular. I would have its board of trustees made up of the most intelligent and most unimpeachable men and women of each community. One-half of them I would have professed and most pronounced Christians, connected with the churches.

I would have this Reformed Amusement association having in charge this new institution of the Spectacular take possession of some hall or academy. It might take a smaller building at the start, but it would soon need the largest hall, and even that would not hold the people; for he who opens before the dramatic element in human nature an opportunity of gratification without compromise and without danger does the mightiest thing of this century, and the tides of such an institution would rise as the Atlantic rises at Liverpool docks.

### WHY PEOPLE HESITATE.

There are tens of thousands of Christian homes where the sons and daughters are held back from dramatic entertainment for reasons which some of you would say are good reasons and others would say are bad reasons, but still held back. But on the establishment of such an institution they would feel the arrest of their anxities, and would say on the establishment of this new institution, which I have called the Spectacular, they would say, "Thank God, this is what we have all been waiting for."

Now, as I believe that I make suggestion of an institution which wiser men will develop, I want to give some characteristics of this new institution, this Spectacular, if it is to be a grand social and moral success. In the first place, its entertainments must be compressed within an hour and three-quarters. What kills sermons, prayers and lectures and entertainments of all sorts is prolixity. At a reasonable hour every night curtain of public entertainment ought to drop, every church service ought to cease, the instruments of orchestra ought to be unstrung. What comes more than this comes too late.

There are thousands of people now asleep in the cemeteries who would have been alive and well, but they would not go to bed before 12 o'clock at night. You have your choice, sleep in your beds or sleep in your graves. The reason there are intoxicating bars connected with nearly all places of public entertainment is because people get exhausted with their amusements, and they have to stimulate in order to stand it.

### KILLED BY PROLIXITY.

How shall you the next day sell your goods, build your walls, physician your sick, drench your sermons, if the night before at 10:30 or 11 o'clock, or 11:30, some public entertainment shall turn you out, you getting home at 12 o'clock?

The sublimest thing outside of heaven is the oratorio of "The Messiah" and the oratorio of "The Creation," but I never heard one of those performances but I saw, before it was over, the people were overcome with satiety. The first hour we were enchanted; the next half hour we liked it pretty well; the rest of the time we were looking at our watches and wondering when we could go home. It is prolixity that kills all amusements or injures all amusements. Now, in this spectacular, this new institution, the curtain must drop at 10. So you will escape one style of dissipation.

On the platform of this new institution there will be a drama which, before rendering, has been read, expurgated, abbreviated, and passed upon by a board of trustees connected with this Reformed Amusement association. If there be in a drama a sentence suggesting evil, it will be stricken out. If there be in a Shakespearian play a word with two meanings—a good meaning and a bad meaning—another word will be substituted, an honest word looking only one way. The caterers to public taste will have to learn that Shakespearian nastiness is no better than Congrevean nastiness. You say, "Who will dare to change by expurgation or abbreviation a Shakespearian play?" I dare. The board of trustees of this Reformed Amusement association will dare.

### CLEANLINESS PRE-EMINENT.

It is no depreciation of a drama, the abbreviation of it. I would like to hear thirty or forty pages of Milton's "Paradise Lost" read at one time, but I should be very sorry to hear the whole book read at one sitting. Abbreviation is not depreciation.

On the platform of this new institution this spectacular, under the care of the very best men and women in the community, there shall be nothing witnessed that would be unfit for a parlor. Any attitude, any book, any word that would offend you seated at your own fireside, in your family circle, will be prohibited from that platform. By what law of common sense or morality does that which is not fit to be seen or heard by five people become fit to be seen or heard by fifteen hundred people? On the platform of that spectacular all the scenes of the drama will be as chaste as was ever a lecture by Edward Everett, or a sermon by F. W. Robertson. On the platform shall come only such men and women as you would welcome to your homes. I do not make the requisition that they be professors of religion. There are professors of religion that I would not want in my parlor, or kitchen, or coal cellar! It is not what we profess, but what we are. All who come on the platform of the spectacular will be gentlemen and ladies in the ordinary acceptation of those terms—persons whom you would invite to sit at your table, and whom you would introduce to your children, and with whom you would not be compromised if you were seen passing down Pennsylvania avenue or Broadway with them.

### ONLY GOOD PERFORMERS.

On that platform there shall be no carouser, no inebriate, no Cyprian, no foe of good morals, masculine or feminine. It is often said we have no right to criticise the private morals of public entertainers. Well, do as you please with other institutions; on the platform of this new institution we shall have only good men and good women, in the ordinary social sense of goodness. Just as soon as the platform of the spectacular is fully and fairly established, many a genius who hitherto has suppressed the dramatic element in his nature because he could not find the realm in which to exercise it, will step over on the platform, and giants of the drama, their name known the world over, who have been toiling for the elevation of the drama, will step over on that platform—such women as Charlotte Cushman of the past, such men as Joseph Jefferson of the present.

The platform of that new institution, of that expurgated drama, occupied only by these purest of men and women, will draw to itself millions of people who have never been to see the drama more than once or twice in their lives, or never saw it at all. That institution will combine the best music, the best architecture, the best genius six nights the week on the side of intelligence and good morals.

Do you tell me this plan is chimerical? I answer, it only requires one man somewhere between here and San Francisco, or between Bangor and Galveston, to see it and appreciate it—one man of large individual means and great heart, and with $100,000 he could do more good than all the Lenoxes and the Lawrences and the Peabodys ever accomplished. He would settle for all nations and for all times the stupendous question of amusement which for centuries has been under angry and vituperative discussion, and which is no nearer being settled today, by all appearances, than it was at the start. Such an institution would have to be supported at the start by a donation of capital; but very soon, in a year or two, it would become self-supporting, and the board of trustees of the Reformed Amusement association would find that the idea paid not only in morals and the elevation of the people, but in dividends and hard cash.

I would go to such an institution, such a spectacular; I should go once a week the rest of my life, and take my family with me, and the majority of the families of the earth would go to such an institution. I expect the time will come when I can, without being an inconsistent Christian—when I, a minister of the good old Presbyterian church, will be able to go to some new institution like this, the spectacular, and see "Hamlet" and "King Lear," and "The Merchant of Venice," and "The Hunchback," and "Joshua Whitcomb." Meanwhile, many of us will have this dramatic element unmet and unregaled.

For my love of pictures I can go to the art gallery; for my love of music I can go to the concert; for my love of literature I can go to the lyceum lecture; but for this dramatic element in my nature, as strong as any other passion of the soul, there is nothing but injunction and prohibition.

### CANNOT BE SUPPRESSED.

Until, sirs, you can establish a spectacular, or a similar institution, with as much purity and with as much entertainment as this one of which I speak—until you can establish some such institution you may thunder away against evil amusements until the last minute of the last hour of the last day of the world's existence and without any avail.

This dramatic element will break out, and it will climb over and it will trample under foot every effort at suppression. If you cannot guide it in the right direction, it will plunge in the wrong direction. It will either be an angel or a satyr.

We want this institution independent of the church and independent of the theater.

The church tries to compromise this matter and in many churches there are dramatic exhibitions. Sometimes they call them charades, sometimes they call them magic-lantern exhibitions, entertainments for which you pay 50 cents, the 50 cents to go for the support of some charitable institution. An extemporized stage is put up in the church or in the lecture room, and there you go and see David and the giant, and Joseph sold into Egypt, and little Samuel awoke; the chief difference between the exhibition in the church and the exhibition in the theater being that the exhibition in the theater is more skillful. The exhibition in the church generally has amateurs; the exhibition in the theater, performers who have given their whole life to the study of particular parts. But because the dramatic exhibition in the church is not as good as the dramatic exhibition in the theater, it is considered more pious!

### ALL ARE CHEATED.

The old elders do not say anything against it because they do not want to make trouble in the church; and the minister, to atone for the dramatic exhibition the week before in the house of the Lord, the next Sabbath anathematizes in style more vitriolic and brimstony the playhouse! And so all are cheated except God.

Now, let us have a new institution, with expurgated drama and with the surroundings I have spoken of—an institution which we can, without sophistry and without self-deception, support and patronize—an institution so uncompromisingly good that we can attend it without any shock to our religious sensibilities, though the Sabbath before we sat at the holy sacrament.

Because the drama is good it need not be dull. There is more fun in virtue than in sin. The best way to scatter darkness is by the clear light; the best way to wash off filth is by clean water; the best way to drown discord is by the drum-beat and the flute-warble and the trumpet-blast of grand harmony; and the best way to overcome the polluting and besotting and soul-destroying amusements of the day is by a model spectacular with expurgated drama, under the control of the purest and best men and women in the world and church. That man who shall have money enough and brain enough and enterprise enough and heart enough to establish, illustrate and demonstrate the institution that I speak of will bring the church of God and all the human race under everlasting obligations. The world waits for it.

### VALUE OF AMUSEMENTS.

Meanwhile, until the spectacular, this new institution, or something like it, shall be established, I counsel you to beware lest you allow the dramatic element in human nature to lead you into contamination. To gratify that one taste you cannot afford to sacrifice your purity, your influence, your usefulness, your soul, as many have done. The amusements of life are merely the interstices, the parentheses, the interregnums of hard work, in preparation for other hard work. He who hunts for amusement and makes that his business is like a man who hunts for a lost diamond among the rocks, not regarding a precipice near by, and in the joy of finding the diamond stumbles 500 feet off and down, the cormorants and the sea gulls only knowing where he perished.

The amusements of life are beautiful and they are valuable; but they cannot pay you for the loss of your soul. I could not tell your character. I could not tell your prospects for this world or the next by the particular church you attend; but if you will tell me where you were last night and where you were the night before and where you have been the nights of the last month, I think I could guess where you will spend eternity.

As to the drama of your life and mine, it will soon end. There will be no encore to bring us back. At the beginning of that drama of life stood a cradle; at the end of it will stand a grave. The first act, welcome. The last act, farewell. The intermediate acts, banquet and battle, processions bridal and funeral, songs and tears, laughter and groans.

### WAS NOT ORIGINAL.

It was not original with Shakespeare when he said, "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players." He got it from St. Paul, who, fifteen centuries before that, had written, "We are made a spectacle unto the world, and to angels, and to men." A spectacle in a coliseum, fighting with wild beasts in an amphitheater, the galleries full, looking down. Here we destroy a lion. Here we grapple with a gladiator. When we fall devils shout. When we rise angels sing. A spectacle before gallery above gallery, gallery above gallery. Gallery of our departed kindred looking down to see if we are faithful and worthy of our Christian ancestry, hoping for our victory, wanting to throw us a garland; glorified children and parents, with cheer on cheer urging us on. Gallery of the martyrs looking down, the Polycarps, and the Ridleys, and the McKails, and the Theban legion, and the Scotch Covenanters, and they of the Brussels market place, and they of Piedmont—crying down from the galleries, "God gave us the victory and He will give it to you." Gallery of angels looking down—clapping their wings at every advantage we gain. Gallery of the King, from which there waves a scarred hand and from which there comes a sympathetic voice, saying, "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life." Oh, the spectacle in which you and I are the actors! Oh, the piled-up galleries looking down!

### THE LAST ACT.

Scene: The Last Day. Stage: The Rocking Earth. Enter: Dukes, lords, kings, beggars, clowns. No sword. No tinsel. No crown. For footlights: The kindling flames of a world. For orchestra: The trumpets that wake the dead. For applause: The clapping floods of the sea. For curtain: The heavens rolled together as a scroll. For tragedy: The Doom of the Profligate. For the last scene of the fifth act: The tramp of nations across the stage—some to the right, others to the left. Then the bell of the last thunder will ring and the curtain will drop!

## SCIENTISTS TO MEET.

Some very interesting questions will be discussed at the international scientific congress, which is to be held in Paris next July, says the New York Herald. Among them are the following:

History of astrology and of its influence upon the development of astronomy; origin of numerals; history of weights and measures; historical account of the mathematical instruments that were in use during the middle ages and up to the time of the invention of the astronomical telescope and the pendulum; history of the various meridians and of the geographical division of the earth according to climatic zones; a study of the true and false physical doctrines that were introduced in the west during the middle ages; history of chemistry and alchemy up to the time of Lavoisier; a history of geology and physical geography, as these sciences were known to the ancients; an examination of the doctrines of natural science as they were taught before the time of Aristotle, and the development of this science up to the present time, and a history of medicine during the middle ages, both in Europe and elsewhere.

## A FIENDISH ATTACK.

An attack was lately made on C. F. Collier, of Cherokee, Iowa, that nearly proved fatal. It came through his kidneys. His back got so lame he could not stoop without great pain, nor sit in a chair except propped by cushions. No remedy helped him until he tried Electric Bitters, which effected such a wonderful change that he writes he feels like a new man. This marvelous medicine cures backache and kidney trouble, purifies the blood and builds up your health. Only 50c at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.

## FRANCE'S NEW CRUISERS.

Some interest has been manifested by the speed trials of some of the French cruisers. The second class cruiser Du Chayla, in a twenty-four hours' trial in the Mediterranean a few days ago, recorded an average of eighteen knots, and she is by no means one of the newest types, having been several years in service. Her measured mile speed, with clean bottom and other conditions favorable, was 20.2 knots. She is, of course, fitted with water tube boilers —New York Tribune.

## BANKER ROUTS A ROBBER.

J. R. Garrison, cashier of the bank of Thornville, Ohio, had been robbed of health by a serious lung trouble until he tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Then he wrote: "It is the best medicine I ever used for a severe cold or a bad case of lung trouble. I always keep a bottle on hand." Don't suffer with Coughs, Colds, or any Throat, Chest or Lung Trouble when you can be cured so easily. Only 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.

## NATURAL EMBANKMENT.

A million and a half yellow willow cuttings have been purchased by the Santa Fe railroad company to be planted on both sides of an embankment west of Stockton, Cal., for a distance of eight miles, to protect the embankment from damage by floods. —New York Post.

## HE FOOLED THE SURGEONS.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, Ohio, after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world. Surest Pile cure on Earth. 25c a box, at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.


## OF UNTOLD VALUE.

The Information Contained in This Citizen's Statement is Priceless.

The hale, the hearty, the strong can afford to toss this paper to one side impatiently when they read the following, but any sufferer in Fort Wayne who has spent a mint of money and suffered hours of excruciating torture caused by kidney complaint will stand in his own light if he does not follow the valuable advice offered by Miss Harriet Walters, of 104 East Wayne street, who says: "I suffered greatly from pains across the small of my back and from dizziness, but as soon as I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, sold at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store, I felt better. I only took one box, but I can truthfully say that I was in better health when I finished it than I had been before in a long time, and my kidneys ceased troubling me."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Doan's Ointment is a specific for all itching skin diseases—Piles, Eczema, Chilblains, Chafing any Irritation and all itchiness of the skin. Gives instant relief. We mail a free sample box on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief, 50c
A TRUE SPECIFIC IN ALL INFLAMMATIONS
Old Sores, Wounds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia "Colds." A SURE CURE Grip.
For any PAIN Inside or out.
By dealers, 50c; sent by mail 50c. Fredonia, N.Y.
Aug36,satlyr

THE $50 reward offered for a case of sleeplessness, nervousness, weakness, lame back, loss of vitality, decayed kidneys and bladder disorders, that can't be cured by Morrow's Kidneoids, the new scientific discovery for shattered nerves, thin blood, will most positively be paid on receipt of reliable evidence. Morrow's Kidneoids are prepared in yellow tablets, 50c a box at Druggists. Mailed on receipt of price. JOHN MORROW & Co., Springfield, Ohio.

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
MIDY


## CITY ADEVERTISEMENTS.

### GENERAL ORDINANCE NO. 152.

An ordinance requiring the city bacteriologist to make weekly tests of water supply of the city.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne that it shall be the duty of the city bacteriologist to make weekly tests of the water supply of the city of Wayne for the purpose of ascertaining its purity. That for the purpose of such test, water shall be taken from hydrants in different parts of the city and a record of the same be kept in the office of the board of health.

Sec. 2. This ordinance to be in full force and effect on and after its passage, approval by mayor and legal publication.

JOHN H. BAKER.

Done at the Council Chamber in the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, this, the 27th day of February, 1900.

Approved March 3rd, 1900.

HENRY P. SCHERER, Mayor.

Attest:
HENRY B. MONNING, City Clerk.


MONEY! MONEY! MONEY
REDUCED RATES
The Tri-State Building & Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.
THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.
Call at office for full particulars.
INVESTMENTS.
Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.
Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,
Cor. Berry and Calhoun Streets.

Geo. Abdon & Co.,
Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.
ELECTRIC WIRING, SEWERAGE AND BEER PUMP WORK.
No. 1 W. Columbia St.

A. Hattersly & Son.
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.
48 E. MAIN STREET,
Fort Wayne, Ind.


Subscribe for The Sentinel.

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

DR. WITHROW SETS FORTH THE MAIN POINTS OF THE STUDY FOR THE PAST QUARTER.

(Rev. John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., Pastor Park Street Church, Boston, in Chicago Record.)

Lesson for March 25, 1900.

Review for the first quarter—January 7, 1900, to March 25, 1900.

The golden text of the first lesson (Luke ii., 1-16) should be indelibly traced upon the memory of every pupil: "Thou shalt call His name Jesus, for He shall save His people from their sins." As a mighty magnet draws material substances without noise, so noiselessly the name of Jesus is drawing the souls of mankind to Himself. The man of Nazareth was never so widely known and never so well known as He is now. But the need is to keep the truth before the world that Jesus came to save His people "from their sins." Not so much to effect better civil and social conditions as to save the world from the degradation into which man has fallen through sin. Jesus the Lord did not initiate reform societies in Palestine, although there was surely a need of them. All that our modern reformers are complaining of in the present time existed in a thousand fold more aggravated form when Christ was here, but we do not find the first suggestion of Christ agitating the formation of a new party. On the contrary (John vi., 15), when Jesus perceived that they were about to come and take Him by force to make Him a king He "withdrew again into the mountain Himself alone."

This characteristic of Christ's earthly career is not commonly kept in view. In the prevailing popularity of His name among all sorts and conditions of men there is reason to wonder whether the supreme aim of the Son of Man is not overlooked. That supreme aim was nothing other than to "save His people from their sins," the end of which is death. Hence, in the study we are making and expect to make of the life of Christ in this year's lessons there should be impressed upon every child this golden text of the first lesson. This done, the object of this review will be best served by firmly fixing a few points, as in the topic of "The Birth of Jesus." How did the circumstances of His birth differ from that of other children? The nativity of each newcomer may have some special aspects, and therefore the coming into the world of Mary's child might be of no significance unless there are entirely unique incidents attending it. He was born in the lowliest surroundings, and yet His advent excited the greatest interest ever known to be aroused by any birth. Whether it was an heir to an earthly throne or one who became a great religious leader, such as Buddha, Mohammed, Confucius, Zoroaster; never was there a birth that so effected the nations. Monarch, sage and plain Judean shepherd, all went seeking the cause of the ominous agitation. The birth of Jesus was the realization of ages of expectation. This can be said of no other of any age or nation. His birth marks a date after which all world conditions began to change, and change for the better. The value of a human life was never so low after Christ came as it had always been before.

The second lesson (Luke ii., 41-52) may be well reviewed by making points from the life of Jesus for all children to imitate. He must have been a modest youth. Otherwise, after He had astonished the scribes and sages in the temple, discussing deep questions, He would (Luke ii., 51) not have followed his mother back to the despised town of Nazareth and become "subject" to her and Joseph. There He remained in obscurity for the next eighteen years. He was evidently industrious, for when He visited Nazareth, after entering on His public career, the people, wondering at His words of wisdom and not knowing Him by anything else, asked "Is not this the carpenter's son?" They did not say is not this the captain of the football team, our champion golf player or the polo rider who distanced all competitors? They knew Him only as the daily toiler at the trade of His foster father—"the carpenter's son." Most of all He was a religious young man. He learned the scriptures of the old testament so that His conversation was keyed to their precepts and filled with their spirit. No service of them equals that of inducing young people to familiarize themselves with the Bible. It is this book of which Paul wrote (II. Timothy iii., 15): "The sacred writings are able to make the wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus." It is certainly a pitiful display of intellectual poverty where one professes to be a child of God and can hardly quote off-hand a dozen verses in all his Heavenly Father's book.

Jesus knew the Hebrew scriptures by heart, and in them had treasures of truth unequaled by any other attainments.

WHEN CHRIST WAS TEMPTED.

Passing to the fourth lesson (Matt. iv., 1-11), the best use I could make of the temptation of Jesus would be to make a simple explanation of how He was really tempted and yet had no inclination to yield. It is a most common mistake to insist that unless He was inclined to fall there was no force of evil at work. A moment's reflection should correct this, but many do not seem to take the moment's thought. As a matter of fact, some of the most defiling and disgusting temptations which visit us find nothing in us of inclination to yield. Just as Jesus said of the tempter: "The prince of this world cometh and hath nothing in Me." "Could He have yielded?" When we say, "No; He could not!" we mean the same as we could say if one should ask: "Could you yield to the temptation to murder your mother?" No! With flaming indignation, no! Just so impervious was He to every suggestion of Satan. The next lesson to spend a moment or two on would be the sixth (John iii., 1-8), as to Jesus and Nicodemus. There are but two general ideas of man's need in order to be saved in this and in the next life. The one is, that nothing is needed beyond good behavior, according to the social standard of propriety surrounding the person. Thus the social standards in Asia are low, but those who live up to them are all right. By the same token, one may be dishonest, dangerously violent and essentially vile, but so long as he can truthfully say, I am as good as my neighbors, he needs nothing more! But Jesus in His talk with this Jewish rabbi set an entirely new truth before his eyes. To enter into the kingdom Christ came to establish, both as it was to be erected on earth and completed in heaven, He said: "Man must be born from above." He must have a new life begun in him. All it means for a child to enter this earthly life and develop the physical powers, faculties and tastes is a material similitude of the experience of the spiritual nature changed by the Spirit of God, which every one must have if he would hope to enter into the heavenly kingdom. This is the most original and radical religious precept Jesus ever taught. It was altogether new to the world. Its strangeness struck the educated rabbi—Nicodemus—as beyond explanation. From that day until now there never has been anything more mysterious in religion and nothing which is more opposite to the ordinary ideas of men. For with men, mere behavior is the measure of character, but with Christ a new birth is prerequisite.

TACT AND KINDNESS.

The seventh lesson (John iv., 5-26) presents the Son of Man stooping to save one whom people generally would shun, the sinful woman at the well of Sychar. Study His methods and mark His tactful approach to her sin-hardened heart. He had already realized His power to command the ear of thronging multitudes. He had made His visit to Jerusalem, where, with a scourge made of small cords, He commanded the moneymen and money changers to clear out from the courts of the holy temple, and they obeyed Him. Thence He had gone to spend eight months in Judea, where His works and words were equally overpowering to the surprise of multitudes. But now at the well of Sychar He sits down on the curb and interests Himself in the welfare of one poor, wandering sinner. Here we have Jesus setting forth the greatness of His love in a measure never to be forgotten. There is nothing more difficult to convince the world of than this, that God loves mankind. Not the elect and uppermost only, but also the undermost and meanest.

It is easy to make the world believe God is awful, and at enmity with us. It is this fact which devil worship illustrates. Demons became objects of worship with degraded idolaters because they attribute so many of the terrible experiences of their lives to their deities that the inference becomes inevitable that these deities are as demons, and hence follows devil worship. Observe the same principle operating in our Christian land among those who are unChristian in their faith and feelings. We often hear them speak of God as cruel, because a dear child or life companion has died, or because misfortune has swept them down from plenty's height to poverty's flats. But rarely do we hear the same class speak of the loving kindness of our God. With this in mind how beautiful does Jesus look when He draws near to some such degenerate as He met at Jacob's well, or when His gentle sweetness attracted the sinful woman at Simon's dinner party. It was the highest effort of His heart and head and hand to lead the world to understand that God loves and longs to save every sinful soul of man.

DEEDS OF MERCY.

The ninth lesson (Mark i., 21-34) amplifies the Master's compassion by many marvelous deeds of mercy. Especially does He show Himself able to overthrow the spirit of uncleanness from humanity. Next to the beauty and brightness abiding with Christ in heaven, it seems to me the height of bliss will be to have nothing but thoughts, aspirations and imaginations, without touch or taint of uncleanness. The chiefest charm of a little child is the confidence we have that it is as pure in the heart as the angels of God in heaven. If every adult who yearns for angelic purity of thought could but have Christ now command the evil spirit of vice to come out, that would be heaven begun below.

## CATS INSTEAD OF BLANKETS.

"If you ever get down to old Col. ——'s," said an enthusiastic New Orleans sportsman, naming a veteran planter of the lower coast, "you will find the ground overrun with big, coal-black cats, now partly wild. How they came there is quite a curious story. You see there is some tip-top hunting in that neighborhood and some years ago, at just about this season, the old man invited down a party of northern gentlemen to take a crack at the ducks. They were heavy swells he had met in New York, who were here for the carnival, and was anxious that they should have a royal time. The best place for ducks was some distance from the house, so it was arranged that the whole crowd should camp out for a few days near the shooting grounds, and, in getting things together for the trip, the colonel discovered he was short on bed clothing. "Accordingly he rushed a darky over to the station with a letter to his merchant in New Orleans, asking him to buy twelve large blankets and send them out by first express. Now, the colonel's handwriting resembles the tracks of an inebriated turkey, and his orthography is equally eccentric. He spelled the word blankets 'blancats,' and after puzzling over the hieroglyph for an hour, the merchant concluded it stood for black cats. He was astonished, of course, but knowing that there was a jovial gang at the plantation, he decided some practical joke must be afoot, and hurried out a clerk to buy all the large black cats he could find in the neighborhood. They had some trouble getting the dozen together, and the black cat market rose about 500 points before they succeeded, but eventfully the consignment was safely boxed and sent away. "Next morning the colonel and his guests eargerly awaited the arrival of the wagon from the station before starting out, and when it appeared in the distance were surprised to hear a faint sound of yowling, rapidly growing louder as it approached. A huge slatted crate filled one end of the bed and inside were twelve large black cats engaged in a free fight. When the top was pried off the ebony monsters leaped out in all directions, and they say the colonel's remarks ran up the temperature of the lower coast 15 degrees Fahrenheit. That's were the stock came from that is now on the plantation. There must be two or three hundred of the beasts by this time."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## HOTELS IN THE TROPICS.

Board and lodging are very reasonable in some of the South Sea Islands that pretend to be more or less civilized. In Tahiti, for instance, you may have every accommodation the island possesses, together with meals that are the best the country affords, for the sum of $1.25 per week. There are other islands where you can board for nothing, but you have no right to "kick" under such circumstances and cannot consider yourself a boarder.

On the other hand hotel accommodations near the Equator are comparatively more expensive than in the big centers of civilization. In Caracas, the Paris of South Africa, a room in a hotel, furnished with only a cot and a chair, will cost you at the rate of $4 per day, and the meals—well you will have to get used to them before you can enjoy them. At a hotel in La Guayra I paid $6 per day, and all I had in my room was a common cot, on which there was a pillow and a single sheet. The meals here, however, were rather more elaborate than in the Caracas hotel.—New York Herald.

NASAL CATARRH quickly yields to treatment by Ely's Cream Balm, which is agreeably aromatic. It is received through the nostrils, cleanses and heals the whole surface over which it diffuses itself. A remedy for Nasal Catarrh which is drying or exciting to the diseased membrane should not be used. Cream Balm is recognized as a specific. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail. A cold in the head immediately disappears when Cream Balm is used. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

## MARVELS OF A CAVE.

A South Dakota Wind Cavern That Has Awakened General Interest.

[Minneapolis Journal.]

Since the secretary of the interior has rendered the recent decision setting Wind cave, South Dakota, apart as a national reservation there is more than ordinary interest taken in the great cavern. The very fact that the government has declared it a national wonder, and for that reason retains it for the enlightenment and delight of the public, at once gives the place national notoriety. The cave is said to have first been discovered by a cowboy in 1684 when he was riding the range. While in the ravine in which the cave is located his horse suddenly became frightened from a roaring noise coming from a cliff of rocks near by. The cowboy alighted from his horse, and upon examination found that there was a hole in the side of the embankment, though only a little over a foot in diameter, from which wind was rushing with great force. From this wind the cave derived its name. The cowboy then procured some of his friends and together they blasted away the rocks near the surface until a man might enter, the cavern being larger farther in. One of the venturesome cowboys tied a rope about his body, and while those outside held the rope he climbed in and down, against a terrific wind and into utter darkness. It was necessary for him to crowd and squeeze himself through some small crevices, although there were occasionally large apartments. After lowering himself fifty feet the wind had ceased blowing, and upon lighting a match he found that the walls were covered with what resembled a heavy frost, which glittered and sparkled brilliantly.

THERE WAS NO CLAIMANT.

The cattlemen and pioneers of that locality thought of the cave only as a temporary attraction and had no desire to claim it under any government right. Until 1890 it thus remained unclaimed and practically unexplored, only as the daring and venturesome visitors delved into its mysterious labyrinths. In that year it was located as a mineral ground, and the work of opening the cave as an attraction commenced. Since then it is claimed that 100 miles of passages have been explored without reaching the end, and 3,000 different chambers have been discovered, varying in size from 12x12 feet to about three acres. These chambers have been named by guides and visitors appropriate to the formations or crystals upon the walls, or upon suggestions of tourists exploring them, among the most prominent being "Bride's Chamber," "Red Room," "White Room," "M. E. Church," "G. A. R. Hall," "Fair Grounds," and "Pearly Gates."

The whole cave, with its numerous by-ways, yawning chasms and craggy walls, has the appearance of what might be an extinct geyser. There are fissures or crevices paralleling one another all the way from fifty to 300 feet apart, which are connected by cross passages. There are also eight different tiers of chambers overlying one another. In the first tier you find the water formation—beautiful, clear stalactites like icicles hanging from the ceiling, some of which connect with the stalagmites below.

MARVELS IN CRYSTALS.

The second tier has the frost work—like a bank of snow—composed of tiny, fine, needle-like crystals of the purest white, being from one-fourth to two inches in depth. The third tier is the very delicate box work, the prevailing formation of the cave. In the fourth tier the box work is a little heavier and of a transparent color. The fifth is the popcorn formation. In the sixth and seventh tiers the box work is still heavier, with geodes and all colors of crystals, while in the eighth tier, which is 500 feet below the entrance, the formation is heavier than anything seen before and is indigo blue in color and dazzling to the eye.

The cave is perfectly dry and the air pure, sweet and invigorating, especially to asthmatic people. The temperature is about 45 degrees all the time. The pure, fresh air is caused by the wind at the entrance, which blows outwardly at times and again blows in, changing according to the rising and falling of the barometer. It was in this cave that Johnstone, the famous mind-reader, searched while blind-folded for a hidden pin, finally finding it after searching three days and nights. The cave is located ten miles from Hot Springs and is reached by daily stage coaches. It has been under contest for the last three years, one party claiming it as mineral land and another as agricultural land, each attempting to carry out the governmental provisions for acquiring title, and between them they have built a hotel, a log cabin over the entrance to the cave, and have made many and expensive interior improvements. A warden will no doubt be at once appointed by the government to take charge and it is expected that more of the surrounding landscape will be included in the government reservation.

## GEN. LAWTON'S AUTOGRAPH.

"More than ten years ago, when journeying east from California," said a woman living in Detroit to the Free Press, "even though only two days on the way, our party became weary and welcomed every addition to the little company in the Pullman, though they came in at long intervals. When we reached the station, Fort Wingate, Ariz., the school girl was distinctly disappointed that nothing resembling a fort was in sight and not a blue coat visible from the car platform.

"On re-entering the car, however, we found that a new arrival, unmistakably a soldier had appropriated the seat across the aisle from us. It was not long before he was making friends with curly-locks, the three-year-old pet of the party, and of course that soon served as an introduction to her mamma, and we learned that this modest, browned soldier was on his way to Kansas City to attend the wedding of a soldier friend. He proved a most entertaining companion and as curly-lock's mamma, in her ingenious way, would lead him into speaking of some of his experiences, the school girl was delighted to realize that she was listening to a genuine soldier. Having but recently met General Miles at a social function in Los Angeles, where he was considerable of a "lion," she asked the soldier, whose name we had not learned, if he had ever seen the general. With a twinkle in his eye he admitted having seen him, and then with the school girl and curly-locks' mamma as delighted auditors he told in a delightfully diffident manner, and all too briefly, how, under General Miles' orders, he was one of the men who went after Geronimo—giving us for the first time the correct pronunciation of that name.

"After the fashion of travelers, as the party neared Kansas City, where all would separate, an exchange of visiting cards was made, with promises to renew the acquaintance so pleasantly begun. The school girl protesting that she might lose a card but not the precious journal she had kept of her trip, asked the soldier to write his name in that small book, and today among her treasures, with a tiny silk flag beneath it—her tribute to the hero—is the autograph, Henry W. Lawton, U. S. A."

## AN EXPENSIVE LICENSE.

Marshfield, Mass., which was once the home of Daniel Webster, and which has always been a prohibition town, voted affirmatively on the license question last week. A member of the defeated prohibition faction thereupon introduced in the town meeting a resolution to make the license fee $1,000,000, and the measure was adopted. None but a millionaire, therefore, can afford to go into the liquor business in Marshfield, and most of the millionaires of that town of 2,000 inhabitants are otherwise engaged.—Philadelphia Record.

## RARE BOOKS.

How much the passion of book collecting cost Augustin Daly no one knows. There were bills and vouchers among his papers which footed up $300,000, but this by no means accounted for all his treasures. Unique among the 3,787 lots in the catalogue is a green morocco case which contains the original title deeds of the house in Pall Mall which the "merry monarch" gave to Nell Gwyn. There are five parchment documents and one bears the great seal of England in wax. Three times on the parchment appears Nell Gwyn's signature. Mr. Daly paid $3,800 for these deeds. Another treasure is the original manuscript of the "School for Scandal," in Sheridan's handwriting, with the note submitting it to the lord chamberlain May 7, 1777. Mr. Daly bought this for about $350.—New York Herald.

## MISTAKES OF AUTHORS.

Dickens in "Nicholas Nickleby" causes one of the pupils of "Dotheboys Hall" to weed the garden, the weather at the same time being so cold that the school well had frozen. To this may be added the equally singular vagary of Rider Haggard, who in "King Solomon's Mines" describes a total eclipse of the sun as occurring at a time when the moon was full, which, of course, is an astronomical impossibility. Even Shakespeare was liable to err, for he makes mention in "King Lear" of cannon, which, needless to say, were entirely unknown during the reign of that fainthearted monarch.—Scottish American.

## ESTABLISHED IN RUSSIA.

Consul General Guenther, of Frankfort, says that the German Medical Weekly Journal recently published an article by Dr. Kallmeyer, of St. Petersburg, with reference to the study of medicine in Russia by women, which contains the following: "Women physicians have established themselves all over Russia, and even their opponents must admit that they have achieved a respected position. Part of them are employed by the government, and since last year are entitled to a pension. They occupy positions as county physicians, school physicians, physicians for the poor and the municipal ambulance system, etc. A Mrs. Dr. N. Schulz, in the St. Petersburg institute for Experimental Medicine, is one of the foremost experts in bacteriology, and her lectures are well attended by physicians of both sexes. Miss Dr. Lavroskaja, of the City hospital, Obuchow, and a few other female physicians were last year with the expedition which went to Turkestan under the personal guidance of the prince of Oldenburg to combat the pest. They all returned in good health, but their conduct shows a spirit of heroism worthy to be remembered. Dr. Pavoloskaja has immortalized herself in another direction. At the right time and in the right manner she succeeded in interesting St. Petersburg society in the establishment of a sanitarium for consumptives, and through donations from private sources and the Imperial treasury the establishment in Taitzi, near St. Petersburg, is in operation."

## ONLY ONE PER CENT. SAVED.

It is estimated that fish hatcheries pay if 1 per cent. of the eggs arrive at maturity. A cod yields on an average 4,000,000 eggs, so 1 per cent. would represent 40,000 cod, which, at fifty cents each, would mean a money value of $20,000. A turbot yields 10,000,000 eggs, 1 per cent. of which means 100,000 turbot, which, at $1.25 each, is $125,000. Outside of the hatcheries it is estimated that not more that two eggs of a fish in a season live to be mature fish.—New York Press.

The Province of Quebec requires the barber, first of all, to be himself a healthy subject, free from transmissible affections. Then he must pass an examination in disinfection.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Impure Blood.

Impure blood is a deadly poison. It is blood that becomes charged with the refuse matter and the cast-off products of wasted muscles and tissues. It is blood that is filled with acids, blood that lacks oxygen, and blood that is starved and watery for lack of nourishment. Impure blood clouds the brain, irritates the nerves, disturbs the heart, retards the circulation and clogs up the lungs. It vitiates the appetite, interferes with digestion, destroys the complexion and fills the body with disease.

To cleanse this sluggish stream of contaminating, putrid poison, and transform it into rich, red, bounding life-fluid of health, it is necessary to open up every avenue for the elimination of impurities and force them out of the system. At the same time the appetite should be so stimulated and the digestion so regulated, that the healthful and nutritious substance of the food will take the place of the poisons that are driven out. Nothing yet discovered will do this so thoroughly and so well as

Dr. Miles' Compound Wine of Sarsaparilla.

*Is pleasant to take.*

It penetrates to the farthest corners of the system and drives out the last vestage of disease. It makes rich, pure blood and sends it to every part of the body, renewing and rejuvinating every fibre and tissue.

Sold by druggists on guarantee. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

# A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

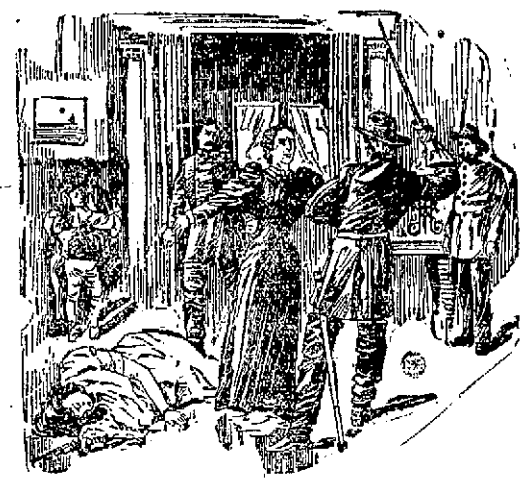
## "FOR FAIR VIRGINIA."

Among the most deservedly successful of American plays must assuredly be ranked Russ Whytal's romantic drama, "For Fair Virginia," which will be seen at the Masonic Temple on Thursday next, with the author in the star part. This play was first brought out more than two years ago at the Fifth Avenue theater, New York, and was played with brilliant results all last season. The New York World said: "'For Fair

SCENE IN "FOR FAIR VIRGINIA."

Virginia', Russ Whytal's drama of the civil war, made an emphatic hit. Those who went to the Fifth Avenue theater last night to view 'For Fair Virginia' in a critical light remained to join the legion of the author's friends whose enthusiastic plaudits proclaimed the genuine and hearty success of the play."

Mr. Whytal appears in a light comedy character of novel and amusing type. That particularly pleasing child-actress, Little Isabelle Barriscall, has an important part. A scenic production is carried. While the piece has a war background, its story is strongly domestic and full of heart-interest. It is presented under



END OF THIRD ACT IN "FOR FAIR VIRGINIA."

the direction of Frank V. Hawley, who has always been identified with first-class attractions.

## MUSICAL FARCE. "HELLO BILL."

"Hello Bill," the new musical farce comedy which will be shown at the Temple theater Tuesday next is constructed wholly along the lines of fun and laughter. It serves no other end than that of providing about three hours of bright and lively entertainment of the kind that exhilarates. The piece was written by Frank J. Hallo and Maris Madison, and its story centers about twin brothers who are so alike in physical

characteristics that they are constantly mistaken one for the other, and being wholly unlike in morals and temperament, the constant mixing up of these brothers naturally results in confusion and complications. The scene of the play is laid at a hotel in the Adirondacks and the action takes place in one day. One of the brothers is a fake spiritualist medium, who comes to the hotel intending to earn an honest dollar by giving manifestations and seances. The other brother is a race track follower, addicted to indulging in liquor. They do not meet during the day in which the action of the play occurs, but by the license given to dramatic writers they are made to meet all the other characters in the play and the entanglements that arise are many and humorous. One of the leading spirits in the fun is a country doctor, a man of the David Harum type, who makes love to an elderly spinster who is reputed to be wealthy. Several Casino girls on a vacation trip help to enliven matters by getting up a charitable performance in the hotel parlors. All the characters contribute specialties and the piece is enlivened throughout by introductions of this nature. The company that will take part in the performance includes George Oben, John Hyams, Frederic L. Power, Louise Royce, Madeline Lack, Ada Bernard, Helen Brackett, Frances Kepplar and the Hello Bill quartet.

## HI HENRY'S MINSTRELS.

Hi Henry, whose name as a minstrel manager, bears a national recognition, is in the field this season with one of the largest, most expensive and strictly first-class big city minstrel attraction, which will appear at the Temple theater on Monday, March 26, and they assure us something new and original in minstrelsy, something different from all others and which is creating the most intense enthusiasm. This consists of a grand patriotic naval representation, on board the flagship Brooklyn before Santiago bay, the sailors and jackies being personated by Hi Henry's minstrels. The big turret is there and the frowning guns, search light and the moving prides of the navy, the battle-scarred ships Oregon, Indiana, Texas and others. This is pronounced the most stirring scene ever presented upon the mimic stage. Hi Henry carries two superb cars this season and one is especially for the scenery and effects of this great presentation. Seats are now on sale at the box office.

The veteran minstrel manager, Hi Henry, and his collection of fifty all-white stars will appear at the Temple theater on Monday, March 26, and lovers of high-grade, up-to-date minstrelsy will have an opportunity of seeing one of the largest, most expensive burnt cork aggregations now before the public. This organization comes strongly endorsed by the New York city, Boston and Philadelphia journals, where they have been apearing, and where they have been pronounced one of the strongest minstrel attractions seen in these cities in years.

## THE USHERS' BENEFIT.

The eminent romantic actor, Robert B. Mantell, will be at the Temple Monday, April 2, for the ushers' benefit. An especially impressive feature of Mr. Mantell's fine performance as the Italian artist, Roubillac, in his new romantic play, "The Dagger and the Cross," is the symbolic illustration of the title of the play in one of the many memorable scenes. It is where the actor, holding it aloft with the hilt uppermost, when the weapon takes on the semblance of an upraised cross. The effect of this situation is said to be electrical, the audience being seemingly spellbound with the same superstitious awe that sways the characters in the drama. Manager M. W. Henley, who never fails to observe this thrilling episode from the "front," avers that the traditional silence that made audible the dropping of a pin was a pandemonium compared to the stillness that comes upon Mr. Mantell's admirers when the dagger becomes the cross.

## CORINNE.

Corinne comes to the Temple as the attraction for Thursday, April 5, in an elaborate scenic production of Smith and DeLange's latest creation, "The Jolly Little Host," supported by a company under the direction of Junius Howe. In the cast are R. E. Graham, Louis DeLange, John J. Raffael, Arthur Villars, Ruth Whit, Genevieve Reynolds and Emily Francis. The musical portion of the piece is supplied by W. T. Francis.

## MILLION-DOLLAR MUSIC.

"The expenses of an opera company like that which Mr. Grau manages average from $40,000 to $45,000 a week, or about $1,000,000 a season," writes Gustave Kobbe in Ainslee's for March. "How greatly the principal singers figure in the expense list may be judged from the statement that their guarantees amount to about one-half, or $500,000. Quoting the exact figures from last season's balance sheet, it is found that the prima donnas received $216,800, and the principal men singers $316,000, a total of $532,800. Is it policy to pay such high salaries? The question is answered by the statement made to me by Mr. Grau that the performances which cost him most pay him best. The public knows when it is getting a great cast and is willing to put out money to hear it. It may have cost over $10,000 to raise the curtain on the 'seven-dollar' performance of 'Les Huguenots' with Melba, Nordica, 'Jean,' 'Edouard,' Lassalle and Maurel. But the public paid nearly $14,000 to hear it. The record performance of last season was the closing one, at which the boxes were not controlled by the stockholders. There was $19,500 in the house.

"Speaking of the boxes, it is an interesting fact that the ownership of a box at the Metropolitan Opera house has proved itself a protable investment. The parterre boxes which are held by the stockholders represent $35,000 in stock. One of the boxes belonging to an estate could recently have been sold for $72,000, but the estate preferred to keep it. The value of a parterre box is $100 a night, and the stockholders pay half this amount to the Maurice Grau Opera company. There have been two instances this season of the letting of stockholders' boxes for $6,000 for the season. This is certainly paying high for the privilege of sitting within the charmed circle of the glittering horse shoe."

## LITERARY WARRIORS.

Many of England's military men are authors in their spare time. Of the generals in South Africa, Lord Roberts has written "The Rise of Wellington" and "Forty-one Years in India." Lord Kitchener has contributed to Blackwood's Magazine, and is, besides, responsible for part of "The Survey of Western Palestine." Sir H. E. Colville's works are "A Ride in Petticoats and Slippers," "The Accursed Land," "History of the Soudan Campaign," "The Land of the Nile Springs" and "The Nick of Time; a Musical Romance in Three Acts." Sir C. F. Clery is the author of the well-known "Minor Tactics."

Major General Hildyard translated from the German "Studies in Troop Leading;" he has also written "Historical Record of the Seventy-first regiment, Highland Light Infantry." Major General Hart is the editor of "Hart's Army List."

Among Sir Charles Warren's productions are "Underground Jerusalem," "The Temple of the Tomb," and "Jerusalem." Colonel Baden-Powell has written much, notably "Cavalry Instructions" and the recently published "Aids to Scouting." —Chicago News.

## WALES' ATTAINMENTS.

It is not generally known how keenly interesting the Prince of Wales is in history, especially that of the empire of which he is heir. It is said, and probably with truth, that no living man is better acquainted with the history of India and with the characteristics of many of the native races than the prince, who has, moreover, read every book that has been written on the history of the Crimean war. Besides being an ardent student of history, the Prince of Wales is a most accomplished linguist.—Chicago News.

## MEXICAN THEATRE ETIQUETTE.

In a Mexican theatre women always go barehended and the men wear their hats all the time the curtain is closed. During the performance they remove them. Frequently men rise in their seats and sweep the tiers of boxes with large glasses. It is considered something of an honor to have the glasses of a swell below leveled at your box. Smoking is permitted in all theaters. —Indianapolis News.

## SWEDISH EMIGRATION.

In 1899, 10,192 Swedes emigrated to foreign countries and 6,738 emigrants of other nationalities embarked at Swedish ports. The year 1894 shows a marked decline in emigration, which seems to be increasing again. The number of Swedish emigrants in the year 1897 was only 8,926 and in 1896 only 7,321.—Chicago Record.

## NIGHT WITH A BURGLAR

### A Timid Man's Novel Adventure When His Wife Was Away From Home.

I have two peculiarities—and a wife with a will of her own.

My wife's name is Maria.

I have not named the peculiarities yet, though I expect to some day.

They have generic names, however. One of them is timidity. I am not reckless and I do not want to be. I have seen too many reckless men hustled into untimely graves to be anxious to emulate them. I saw Bill Jenkins, who was at Gettysburg, kicked into heaven by a mule. That settled my mind so far as violent death is concerned.

My other peculiarity is an aversion to church socials. I can't see why it is necessary to go to one of these and pay twenty-five cents for a fifteen-cent meal in order to contribute two cents to the missionary fund. Nor can I (or any one else) explain where the other eight cents goes.

Just here, however, my wife comes in. She always does when I don't want her to. She thinks church "socials" the essence of life and declares she couldn't get along without them. So she goes to the socials and I stay at home.

The village is eight miles away and when she goes she stays all night with one of her "sisters" and takes our boy with her. That is where my timidity comes in to bother me. I have to stay all night alone in a big house and I don't like it. From the time that Maria goes until she comes back I worry constantly about burglars, tramps, footpads and highwaymen. I never feel secure until I hear her dear familiar voice singing out from the front gate:

"Well, Bill, haven't you got the wood chopped yet?"

After that I brighten up a good deal.

Well, the incident I am about to relate has to do with both my peculiarities and my wife. There was a church social. Maria insisted on going, as usual; and when Maria insists I, as a natural consequence, have nothing to say. I let her go, therefore. But I was unusually nervous at being left all alone in a dark house at night. I had quite a sum of money in the house, the proceeds of our hay crop, so I loaded the shotgun with a double load of buckshot and placed it at the head of my bed. I hoped to be able to fire this shotgun, or rather its contents, into any burglar who might chance my way. I had never fired it, however, in my life, and I am sure I was as much afraid of the hind end of it as any burglar would be of the other.

Night fell and I retired to my chamber. I did not undress and go to bed, for I knew very well that I would be unable to sleep. So I sat down at the open window and looked out at the yellow moonlight of the autumn night. Though wideawake all the time, I must have been exceedingly quiet, perhaps more so than I would have been in actual repose; for it was to a spot near the window on the first floor, directly under my own, that my attention was attracted about midnight.

As the clock struck that lonely hour I heard a dull, rasping sound directly beneath me, and guessed correctly that my long-expected burglar had arrived. I peered over the window sill. There he was beyond a doubt. The rasping sound was caused by a ladder brushing against the side of the house. He was placing it in position so that he could climb into the very window at which I sat. No doubt he had noticed that it was open and afforded an easy entrance to the house. Otherwise I suppose he would have picked the lock of one of the doors. I wish he had done that. I have always had a burning curiosity to see a lock picked. I have seen a tooth picked, but I never saw a lock picked.

In a few moments more he was climbing the ladder. He appeared to be a great, shaggy, unkempt rascal. The shotgun was within five feet of me and I could undoubtedly have blown his brains out then and there had the thought occurred to me. But I must confess that the gentle arts of diplomacy are much more to my taste than the horrors of war, so I paused and considered. I have often paused and considered in my life without appreciable effect, but on this occasion a plan of action occurred to me so opportunely that I regard it as Napoleonic to this day. It was simply this: I, too, would be a burglar, and would join forces with the invader in robbing my own house. Such a plan would undoubtedly save my life, for they say that there is honor among thieves. There is mighty little among honest men.

My idea grew in my mind. Perhaps I could do more than save my life. Knowing where all my valuables were, I could be of material use to my burglar, and perhaps he would give my something for my pains.

I slipped noiselessly down the back stairs and out through the kitchen door. Then I went to the corner of the house and said "Hello!" in a sort of whispered shout. I never knew I could frighten anybody before, but my salutation certainly had that effect on my burglar. He dropped from about the seventeenth round on the ladder to the ground with what the newspapers call a "dull, sickening thud."

"What do yer want?" he asked, after he had recovered his breath.

"I just want to be friendly," I answered, advancing toward him. "I'm a burglar myself, and I thought we might just as well join forces, you know. I had just effected an entrance when you came up. I heard you, and feared we might disarrange each other's plans."

"Humph!" said he. "You don't look much like a burglar. But you're no softy if you can get into a house sooner than I can. Have you ever done time?"

"Just been released from twenty years in Sing Sing," I answered. But I was glad it was dark, for I am only thirty years old, and I might have looked too young to suit the story.

"Whew!" he remarked. "You must be a corker." I nodded a dignified assent to this.

"Come along," said I. "We will go in by the door."

"That's dangerous," he answered. "There are people in the house, aren't there?"

"There were lots of them," I replied, "but I've scared them all away."

"How'd you do it?" he asked in an awed manner.

"Made believe I was a ghost," I answered.

"Say, pard, you're a Jim Dandy," said my burglar with enthusiasm. "Is there any stuff in the house?"

"I've located lots of it," I replied. "There's money, solid silver, jewelry, silk dresses, half a pie, an autograph album—everything you can imagine."

"Say, you're a chief," said my burglar, "I'll follow you anywhere and do anything you say."

I may make a long story short by saying that my bold demeanor and apparent professional skill completely captivated him. He was both astonished and delighted at the brave manner in which I entered rooms, tripped up and down stairs, lighted lamps and ransacked bureau drawers and closets. Moreover, he was amazed at my knowledge of the interior of the premises and the whereabouts of the valuables. He said he recognized in me an expert, compared with whom he was a veritable tyro. He hazarded many guesses as to my professional name, and admired me all the more for declining to "give myself away," as he termed it. In the end he followed me around like a dog and obeyed every instruction I gave him unquestioningly.

I had succeeded admirably so far in my plan, as you will observe, but how to complete the affair was a difficult matter. I knew that Maria would be home bright and early and I would have to get rid of my newfound friend before she arrived if I hoped for any peace and comfort for at least the ensuing year. My burglar had become so devoted to me that I was sure he would follow me wherever I went, so there was no use in trying to leave the house.

After proving to the satisfaction of my burglar that there was no one in the mansion I finally hit upon the plan of inviting him to spend the night and take an early breakfast with me before we departed. He was charmed with the idea, and declared that if I could risk it he could. So we went to sleep side by side in my own bed. I could have killed him a hundred times during the night if I had not been so afraid of the rear end of my gun. I had got that gun as "boot" in a horse trade and there is no telling how anything will kick that you get in a horse trade. So I let him sleep peacefully on, even after I had risen myself, chopped the day's wood and prepared the breakfast.

We were just sitting down to the meal when Maria appeared on the scene of action. It would grieve me even at this late day to describe the manner and language of my good wife on seeing me entertaining a visitor, as it were. Suffice it to say that she gave me a dressing down that scared my burglar into a hasty departure. He was influenced, I have no doubt, by my own change in demeanor. He saw his "chief," as he was pleased to call me, quail before the enemy and he was unnerved. So he took the first opportunity to slip out of the side door and make for the corn lot, and I have never seen him since.

I have done all I could to convince Maria that I acted for the best on this occasion, but whenever I mention it she simply remarks: "Liar."

## THE RUSH TO CAPE NOME.

Inasmuch as the Yukon route to the Cape Nome district is free of ice nearly a month before the Behring sea route, it is believed that the former will be the favorite one to Cape Nome this spring. For the first time many steamers are in winter quarters near the headwaters of that river, to catch the early rush of traffic that is expected.—New York Tribune.

**Subscribe for The Sentinel.**

## BREAD AND 'LASSES.

[Written for The Sentinel.]

Down in the summer grasses, all in the summer sun,
Came little Bread and 'Lasses to see the turkeys run.—
Came with a sticky face and in his hand a bow.
Stalked in among the turkeys, and called aloud Sho-coo!
And laughed to see them scatter, and chuckled as they flew,
Till cracked—the 'lasses on his face as 'lasses only do.

My, what a scatteration! And my what an awful fuss!
You'd say his face was catchin', so fearful was the muss;
And oh, what a'clatteration! Like the roll of a city 'bus!

For every Mrs. Turkey, she fes' tucked up her skirt,
An' streaked it through the bushes, a-throwin' back the dirt,
An' gulped and gobbled in her throat until it most hu' hurt.

My eye, what fun! What frolic! You should hu' seen our boy
Zigzaggin' through the 'sparagus, fair screeching out for joy,
An' grabbin' at tail feathers, of grabbin' somewhat coy.

For all the baby turkeys went scootin' in an' out
Among the rest like shuttles the weaver throws about,
And turned the heading fleeing into a frenzied rout.

Till sudden from the barnyard there came a trumpet strain,
That floated o'er that flying field and made it pause amain,
And even 'Lasses harkened and bit his bun again.

Then down the path came drifting the gorgeous great Sultan,
A most outrageous gobbler, as big as any man,
As swollen as if he'd swallowed a cushion stuffed with bran.

Right onward he came forging full upon Bread and Lass;
His, who drew in his chuckles, till closed each wide entrance,
Where flies (bar sticking) might have walked, nor paused at any pass.

Right onward came the gobbler and gobbled as he came,
His quills erect as porcupine's, his wattles all aflame,
And Johnny,—well, our Johnny, he sickened of the game;

And 'mid the summer grasses, all in the summer sun,
The turkeys sat in masses, to see "Mo lasses" run,—
To see him up and streak it and leave, by, blind his bun.

—Harry Oliver Wise.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE LOSES.

Des Moines, March 9.—Woman suffrage met defeat in the lower house of the legislature yesterday. The leaders of the suffrage campaign were not surprised that the resolution submitting a constitutional amendment to the people did not carry, but they expected a large vote. Several members who had promised to vote for the resolution went back on their promises at the last minute. The suffragists had made a strong campaign. Only forty-four members of the house voted for the resolutions while fifty-four voted no. Dr. Hinkle author of the resolution, afterward changed his vote from aye to no, so that he might have the right to move to reconsider. Politics was the main cause of the defeat of the resolution. Members feared the foreign element, which is opposed to woman suffrage. An attempt to substitute the minority report of the committee against the resolution for the majority favoring it was defeated.

## FROG SHOWERS IN ARIZONA.

Every once in a while stories are brought out about extraordinary showers of fish, of bloody snow, etc., the latest being of a ship captain far out on the Atlantic who ran into a dust shower so heavy he had to set his crew shoveling the dust from the decks when the weight began to get dangerous. To this he there added a tale:

It rains frogs in Arizona. The old timers believe there is no doubt of it, though they can not explain from whence the frogs were originally "lifted." But this much is straight—let there be a summer rain along the line of the South Pacific in southwestern Arizona, and behold, the next morning every little pool has a myriad of little lean, green frogs, with marvelous croaking powers. They live where water comes only about once a year. They can't live over the interim under the sun-baked black rocks; they assuredly haven't hopped from the Colorado river, and they are all of a size, to boot. If they didn't come from the ground or from the river, they must have come from the skies. And that's what the Hassayampers firmly believe.—Arizona Graphic.

Those who live long are always small eaters. The enormous task the liver and stomach of a gourmand have daily is too much for any system.


# DYSPEPSIA

"My wife suffered for many years from Nervous Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Sleeplessness and Nervous Debility," writes John Kelloes, Philadelphia. "We tried many physicians and numerous remedies, but with no results, until I heard of Johnson's Dyspepsia Cure. We bought 6 boxes, and the results far surpassed our expectations. She now eats and sleeps well, is gaining in flesh, and her color, which had got to be yellow and sickly, is now as fresh as when we were first married, and I tell her that Johnson's Dyspepsia Cure has made her ten years younger."

LARGE BOX 10 CENTS. (23 TABLETS)
SENT BY MAIL FOR FIVE 2-CENT STAMPS.
ADDRESS THE JOHNSON LABORATORIES, Inc., PHILA.

For sale by DREIER & BRO. and all leading druggists.



# A FREE PATTERN

Your own selection to every subscriber. Beautiful colored lithographed plates and illustrations. Original, latest, artistic, exquisite and strictly up-to-date designs

McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50¢ A YEAR

Dressmaking economies, fancy work, household hints, short stories, current topics, etc. Subscribe today. Only 50c a year. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.

For ladies, misses, girls and little children. That certain stylish "chic" effect not attained by the use of any other patterns. Have no equal for style and perfect fit.

McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS 10¢ AND 15¢

Easily put together. Only 10 and 15 cents each—none higher. Sold in nearly every city and town, or by mail. Ask for them. Absolutely very latest up-to-date styles. Ask for them. Absolutely correct. Send for catalogue.

THE McCALL COMPANY,
138-146 West 14th Street, - - New York City, N. Y.



# Attention Wheelmen!

Now is the time to have your wheel put in order for the season.

We will clean, oil and adjust your bicycle for $1.00.

We will clean, oil and adjust your bicycle and true wheels for $1.50.

All work guaranteed to be first-class.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,
22 Calhoun St.,
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Agents Columbia Bicycle.



The Cure that Cures
Coughs, Colds, Grippe,
WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION IS

OTTO'S CURE

Sold by all druggists 25&50cts


## POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CONGRESS.

I hereby announce my name as a candidate for congress for the Twelfth congressional district, subject to the decision of the democratic congressional convention.

SAMUEL M. HENCH.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 12, 1900.

JOINT SENATOR.

I hereby announce that I will be a candidate for joint senator to represent the senatorial district of Allen and Adams counties in the next Indiana senate, subject to the decision of the democratic convention to be held in Decatur May 22d.

STEPHEN B. FLEMING.

ASSESSOR WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for assessor of Wayne township, subject to the decision of the township democratic nominating convention.

THOMAS S. M'GEE.

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON TP.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for the office of trustee of Washington township, subject to the decision of the democratic township convention.

THEOBALD HOFER.

TRUSTEE WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for trustee of Wayne township, subject to the decision of the township democratic nominating convention.

WM. GAFFNEY.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for trustee of Wayne township, subject to the decision of the Wayne township democratic nominating convention.

LOUIS SCHIRMEYER.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for trustee of Wayne township, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

JAMES SION SMITH.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for trustee of Wayne township, subject to the decision of the democratic township nominating convention.

H. HILBRECHT, SR,
Present Deputy.

Editor Sentinel:—The many friends of M. E. Kennelly desire to announce his name as a candidate for trustee of Wayne township, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, March 24.

## SHIPS LOST BY DRINK

Intoxication of Officers Has Been Responsible for Many Wrecks at Sea.

(New York Mail and Express.)

Intoxication on the part of superior officers has been responsible for innumerable shipwrecks, some of which have been attended with considerable loss of life. There may be no truth in the charges against the junior officers of the United States cruiser Charleston, which the navy department has recently had its attention called to, but in Washington there is a strong underfeeling that one or more officers of that vessel will be severely dealt with as a result of her loss in the Philippines. Not only are the charges made by a number of army officers who claim to know whereof they speak, but the enlisted men of the ship are likewise quoted as being back of the charges.

Capt. George W. Pigman, the commander of the ship at the time she struck, is not involved in the charge, but it always has been an unwritten law in the navy and merchant marine that dereliction of duty can not possibly exist on board a ship without the knowledge of the commanding officer. For this reason it is supposed that Captain Pigman will be drawn into the investigation that Rear-Admiral Remey has been instructed by cable to make, more for omission than for commission.

The Charleston was returning from a five weeks' cruise along the easterly coast of Luzon, when she struck a reef ten miles east of Kanliguan island. The court of inquiry which investigated the circumstances of the disaster has not yet reached Washington, but it is intimated that its finding is that Spanish charts are useless, and that the Charleston was lost by striking a previously unknown reef.

"This report must go by the board," said an attache of the navy department who was in the metropolis the other day. "There is a hint that the revised report of the loss of the ship is going to be very exciting."

ONE UNDERWRITER'S VIEW.

One of the best marine underwriters of this country, in discussing the question of how many vessels are lost annually through carelessness that is due to intoxication, said today:

"It is impossible to say how many ships are lost because of drunken officers. If we could but know, it would be to learn that hundreds of the fine vessels that have been posted as missing in the last ten years turned into Davy Jones' locker as a result of drink. In commercial life there has been for years a tendency to encourage temperance by doing away with employes who are given to splicing the main brace. But there has been no such disposition among those controlling vessel property. Looking through a glass other than a telescope is now more common on foreign ships than a half century ago. I do not think that a sea song has been written within the last decade without the word 'grog' in it. Within my recollection as an underwriter and during the time I spent at sea as master marine and mate, I saw many instances of befuddled brains being responsible for the loss of well-found craft. It's all right enough to deal with a certificate when carelessness in stranding or some other marine disaster is shown, but it seems to me that greater attention should be paid to the drinking capacity of the applicant for a license.

"One of the greatest wrecks in the history of the English navy was indirectly due to drink. Cowper has sung of the capsizing of the Royal George, but his account of the sad affair is not exactly accurate. In all about 1,000 persons, women as well as officers and sailors, went down with the craft. She was a battleship, of 100 guns, and during the summer of 1782 had just returned from a cruise, and was leaking. The majority of her crew were impressed men, and, fearing that they might run away if the vessel was docked at Portsmouth, it was decided to careen her in the roadstead. The craft was the tallest in the service, and, in addition, she had the squarest yards of anything then afloat.

"At best, the task of heeling a boat to get at a leak is a most difficult one. It has been shown that the officers and men had been on a great spree the night before the craft toppled over. Many of them were still under the influence of spirits when the disaster took place. This may explain in a way the awful mistake of leaving the lower deck ports open, and when the boat was heeled, a sudden squall coming up, threw her wholly on her side, the cannon rolling over to the depressed side. The sea water rushed into the open ports, and that ended the Royal George. The guard and about seventy others were saved.

LOSS OF THE KEARSARGE.

"The loss of the United States corvette Kearsarge, on Roncandor reef always has been attributed to drink not on the part of her commander, Oscar F. Heyerman, but on the part of one of his line officers whom he trusted too well. A great deal of the particulars that preceded the stranding of this historic ship was not brought out during the court of inquiry or even the court-martial that followed. It is known in the navy however, that a certain officer, on whom devolved a portion of the navigation, bent his elbow quite a little for some days before the stranding, but I do not think that the matter was brought to the attention of Commander Heyerman until it was too late, and the old boat was in the coral.

"The navy department did not excuse this ignorance, however, ruling that he was derelict in not paying closer attention to the actions of those under him. I am of the opinion that Captain Pigman will be held similarly responsible in the event of it being shown that some of the junior officers of the Charleston were intoxicated when that ship struck.

"In the case of the ship Gatherer, in which the worst kind of cruelties were practiced on the seamen by the mates, the court gave it as its opinion that the master marine of that vessel could not possibly dwell on board without having some knowledge of the brutality. It is a wise ruling, but Commander Heyerman suffered from it. The latter always realized the danger of liquor, and it was shown in the court-martial that suspended him for two years that the first thing he did when he landed on Roncador was to smash the head of a keg of rum that had come ashore in the general rounding-up.

"The loss of the Central America was more or less attended with drunken orgie. She was lost off the coast of Georgia in the great storm of September 12, 1857, and took down with her the majority of her officers and crew and about 400 passengers and $1,800,000 in gold. It has been stated that while the storm was at its hight and when everybody's help was required in trying to save the vessel many deliberately got drunk and went to their berths, where they lay, raving, until the sea swallowed them up. Some of them got so beastly drunk that they went into the cabin and threw handsful of money about the floor, inviting the others to take what they pleased. One of the men who were said to have behaved shamefully on this occasion was the chief engineer. While the brig Marine, of Boston, was effecting a rescue of some of the people, the engineer left in the last available boat. He solemnly promised the captain, W L. Herndon, who was a brave fellow and a blue-ribbon man as well, that he would return, but the moment he got into the boat he drew a knife and threatened to kill anybody who followed him. Later on, when the woman and children were put on the Marine, the chief engineer, like the coward he was, refused to return.

LIQUOR PLAYED ITS PART.

"The loss of the Atlantic was another instance where it has been charged that liquor played a part. She struck near Meagher island, Nova Scotia, April 1, 1870, and of the 957 persons on board a total of 535 were drowned. Not a woman was saved, and all but one of the children were included in the lost. Capt. James A. Williams, who commanded the ship, had his certificate as extra master and master taken away for two years, and the certificate of the fourth officer was suspended for four months.

"There are many here as well as abroad who believe, as a result of private information, that the loss of the battleship Victoria, in the Mediterranean, was due to 'grog.' It has been shown that there was something mentally wrong with Admiral Tryon the day of the disaster, and it was reported at the time that he had suffered from an attack of sunstroke while on shore at Beyrout two days before the disaster.

"There are dozens of cases which I have not mentioned, but in which it is absolutely known that drunken captains and mates caused the loss of their ships through their follies. I am pleased, both from a financial and Christian-like standpoint, that within the last few weeks one of the largest of the Liverpool steamship companies has issued a circular letter to its employes, calling attention to the increase in drinking among sailors, and warning them that they must not, either on or off duty, imbibe, under the penalty of immediate dismissal. A few more letters like this and we will have a big reduction in the annual tribute to Neptune."

## HAY'S YOUTHFUL ADMIRER.

Secretary Hay was much amused the other day by receiving from China the letter of a small son of an army officer on duty in the Philippines. "We all admire you," it says, and suggests that the new islands be named for Mr. Hay." A reply is now on its way to the lad, thanking him heartily for the encouragement though humorously regretting that the geographical suggestion is not likely to be used.—Philadelphia Press.

## VAST TRAFFIC AT THE SOO.

Last year there passed through the Sault Ste. Maire canals 25,255,810 tons of freight—the wheat, corn, oats, flour, iron ore, copper and lumber of the great northwest, and the coal, manufacturers and miscellaneous merchandise of the east. This enormous traffic, amounting to nearly one-half of the annual freightage of all the railroads in the Lake Superior region, is increasing annually by leaps and bounds—doubling, in fact, every five years.—Chicago Chronicle.

## A MYSTERIOUS LAKE.

On the north side of Lake Ontario, southwest of the Canadian city of Kingston, is a lake situated on a hight of land one side of which forms a cliff. It is just south of the arm of Lake Ontario known as Quinte bay, and it stands 180 feet above the bay. There is no opportunity for surface waters to flow into this little lake and no one has the slightest idea whence it derives its waters, which are clear and fresh. The lake is about one and one-half miles long with a width of about three-quarters of a mile.

A. T. Drummond recently wrote a letter to "Nature," in which he said he believed he had solved the mystery of the invisible inflow which cannot possibly be attributed to springs from any higher ground in the neighborhood. In his opinion the source of the lake is to be found in the Trenton limestone area some twenty-five or thirty miles to the northeast. There is a steady rise in these rocks to the north and their dip is favorable to sending the water that sinks through the soil to them southward to the region of Lake Ontario. Fifty miles away the rocks have a height of 400 feet above the lake.

In order to ascertain the bearing of these rocks upon the origin of the inflow, Mr. Drummond last summer made a series of soundings in the little lake. The larger part of the lake is shallow, but along its southern edge he found a great rent in the bottom nearly a mile long and a third of a mile wide. In this rent the depths varied 75 to 100 feet. He says the rent is probably due to a wide fault or breakage in the Trenton limestone and he believes that the same forces that give rise to this fault may account for a subterranean connection with the higher ground many miles to the north through which the water finds its way into the little lake that overlooks Ontario. Mr. Drummond's theory is the most plausible that has yet been suggested to account for the source from which this mysterious lake receives its waters. New York Sun.

## CANARY'S CHIRP SAVED HER.

She lives over on Capitol Hill, not far from Providence hospital, and soon after the New Year came in she fell ill. Her family is made up of a son and a husband and a canary bird. The bird is, or rather was, a great singer, and required more care than a baby. When the woman of the house took to her bed, she was so desperately ill that everybody quite forgot the canary. His cage was left too near an open window one night and in the morning he lay in a little heap of ruffled feathers, in the bottom of his cage, dead. The sick woman asked again and again about her little pet. She was told that the doctor had ordered him kept out of her hearing. He was well, they told her, and singing merrily in the kitchen window. She wanted to see him, but when they told her that the fumes of the medicines she was taking might make him ill, she ceased to desire the sight of him, but, oh! how she did long to hear him sing! She begged that he be brought back into the next room. She pleaded so long, she worried about it so much, that when the doctor came again, he looked extremely grave. Her fever had increased. She must not be worried. Her life depended upon absolute peace of mind. She raved about the canary bird. She begged them to let him sing where she could hear him. She knew he had been neglected. Perhaps he was dead, and when she had worried herself into this state her fever took a sudden jump up, her mind wandered, and every minute made her hold on life weaker. The doctor declared that nothing but the sound of the canary's song could soothe her. The canary had ceased to sing forever. The husband broke down, and burying his face in the pillow beside her head, gave up all hope. The son stole out of the room. A moment later the sick woman's head ceased its weary rolling to and fro.

"What's that?" she asked, feebly.

From the next room came the faint and interrupted but undeniably notes of a canary's song.

"Hear how he sings," said the sick woman. "He's grieving after me. I can tell it by the way he hesitates. Listen to him."

The canary sang on and on, haltingly but clearly. The sick woman gave a great sigh and closed her eyes. She was asleep for the first time in days, and the tide had turned. The doctor and the husband left her breathing gently and sleeping like a babe, and went into the next room to look at the bird. There by the window sat the son. Tears were running down his cheeks and sobs shook him, but in spite of his grief he was keeping faithfully at his work. With a large cork he was rubbing the window pane, which gave off sounds enough like a canary's chirp to soothe his anxious mother. He had actually saved his mother's life with his cork and window pane, and not for a whole week did the sick woman know that the chirps from the next room didn't come from the throat of her precious pet.—Washington Post.

## FELT IT AN INSULT.

Clarice.—Weren't those awfully rude people in that car?

Nanette.—I didn't notice as they stared at us much.

Clarice.—I know they didn't. They didn't even look at us again after the first glance.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## MINE RATS IN COLORADO.

Mountain rats in the mines in Colorado are about as big as a wharf rat, but they have a bushy tail like a squirrel, and are pets of the miners. Whenever the luncheon hour comes you will see the fellows come from their holes or nests or wherever they live in the intervals between meals, squat on their haunches, and sit there until one of the miners shares his dinner with them. Whatever they get of the scraps of that meal they sit up and eat just as a squirrel does. The miner doesn't exist that would not share his meal with them. —Indianapolis News.

While holes were being drilled on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls recently natural gas was struck. The matter will be investigated further, but already it is possible that a cheap fuel supply may be found for new industries at Niagara.


MUNYON'S INHALER

CURES CATARRH

Colds, Coughs, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Clouds of Medicated Vapor are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the nostrils, cleansing and ennobling all the inflamed and diseased parts which cannot be reached by internal medicines taken through the stomach.

It instantly relieves every spot—it heals the raw places. It is a positive specific—it acts as a tonic and invigorator to the whole system—$1.00 at druggists or by mail. Munyon, 1505 Arch St., Phila.

BRINGS BACK THE LUSTRE Monarch Polish MAKES OLD LOOK NEW

For Furniture, Pianos, Tiling, Hardwood Floors

Baird Oxob. & Co. Cleveland, O.

For sale by all Dealers.


IN SEASON.

"Look how green dat grass is."

"Yes, it got ready fer St. Patrick's Day."


# BAR-BEN

## The Great Restorative.

If we should fully describe the effects of Bar-Ben upon men and women, our claims would be so startling, few would believe us. Draw on your imagination to its fullest extent, Bar-Ben will even then far exceed your expectations. Never has its equal been known in medical science. The most complicated and aggravated cases, heretofore considered incurable, yield almost instantly to the wonderful curative properties of this great remedy. Within three days after taking the first dose, you notice the return of the old vim, snap and energy that you have counted as lost forever, while a continued judicious use causes an improvement both wonderful and lasting.

Bar-Ben is the greatest known nerve tonic and blood purifier. It creates solid flesh, muscle and **strength,** clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich, and causes a general feeling of health and renewed vitality, while the generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers, and the sufferer is quickly made conscious of direct benefit.

Bar-Ben is not a patent medicine, but is prepared direct from the formula of Elmer E. Barton, M. D., Cleveland's most eminent specialist, by Hjalmer O. Benson, Ph. D., B. S. For nervous prostration, overwork, nervous debility or excessive use of opium, liquor or tobacco, it positively cannot be excelled. One box will work wonders, six should perfect a cure. 50 cts. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. Bar-Ben Restorative is sold by all live druggists, or will be mailed, sealed, upon receipt of price. Address Drs. Barton and Benson,

528 Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O.

TRADE MARK

# The Glory of Man is Strength.

**Rev. David Moffat, Boston.**—"I am convinced there is no remedy equal to Bar-Ben for nervous troubles. * * * * * After taking it for less than two weeks I was so far recovered that I was again able to resume my charge. I shall always recommend your remedy to those afflicted as I was."

**Dr. John Campbell,** the eminent Philadelphia physician, when lecturing on nervous disorders, said: "Bar-Ben Restorative has given great satisfaction in my hands when treating patients who are suffering from Cerebro-Spinal exhaustion or sexual Neurasthenia, and I believe it comes nearer being a specific for these conditions than any other remedy yet discovered. I would advise all practitioners to give it a thorough trial, instead of condemning it untried, as so many new remedies have been in the past."

**Miss Flora Eichoitz, Omaha, Neb.**—"I cannot refrain from writing to thank you for the good your wonderful remedy has done me. I had given up all hopes of ever becoming a strong woman again and had resigned myself to single life, and I cannot thank you and my Heavenly Father enough that I am well again. May God bless you and your medicines in curing all who may try them. I am recommending your restorative to all of my friends and neighbors who are not well and know of many it has benefitted. If you can use this letter to any advantage you can do so."

**Chas. A. Strawn, Fourmile, Routt Co., Colo.**—"Words are powerless to convey any idea of the mental and bodily suffering I underwent before I heard of Bar-Ben. In my despair and misery I tried scores of remedies only to find that none of them had any good or lasting effect. I had begun to believe that my case was incurable, and when I started to take your tablets I did not have the least idea that they were going to do me any good. In less than a week I noticed a change and to-day I am a well man, blessing the day I first read your advertisement and sent for a box. I have only taken eight boxes in all, and as I consider them worth their weight in gold I am sending you by express a gold nugget as lately found. It will assay nearly $16.00. Kindly accept it as a token of my good will. If I can be of any service to you let me know."

**Congressman L.** ——"Your great remedy has certainly worked wonders, not only in my condition, but also for several to whom I recommended it. You are welcome to refer to me, but I prefer that my name does not appear in print."

**Geo. M. Gooding, Hamilton, O.**—"I am at this writing an entirely different man than when I first wrote you. I now eat anything without it troubling me afterwards, also sleep well and get up refreshed ready for a day's labor. I work hard all the time, and don't feel half so tired at the end of the day. Taken altogether I feel I am a perfectly healthy man once again, mentally and bodily. I now have an object in life and can thank Bar-Ben for it all. I send you the names of some of my friends I wish you would write to or send a sample" (names omitted.)

**A manufacturer of Ft. Wayne, Ind.,** writes:—"Business worry had pulled me down until I was a physical and mental wreck. I had no interest in anything and felt my business and myself going to the dogs. Your remedy has restored my energy and put new life into me until I feel like a man again. I shall continue to take it for a month or so longer, as I am sure I shall then be my old self again."

**Engineer Sidney A. Curtis, of the Rock Island.**—"There is no remedy like Bar-Ben when a man's nerves become unstrung. I have been on the road for 17 years, and only lately began to feel myself failing. I have taken already a little over two boxes of your remedy and am satisfied it is the thing for me. I have been recommending it to several of the boys and will do you all the good I can, for I believe you deserve it. You can use this letter if you wish."

**Mrs. J. B. Killebrew, Welchburg, Va.**—"I am writing to let you know Bar-Ben has cured me completely. I was treated by three of the best doctors in this section and they did me no good. When I began to take Bar-Ben in April, 1899, my weight was 95 pounds, and I was a physical wreck, sometimes I could not hold a cup of tea without spilling it. To-day I weigh 121 pounds and am as strong and hearty as I can wish. I am now sure Bar-Ben is the greatest remedy on earth. My husband started to take it last month and we notice its good effects on his health already."

**Read what the above say about Bar-Ben Restorative. They are only a very few among thousands.**

SOLD ONLY IN FORT WAYNE BY RANKE & NUSBAUM, 88 Calhoun St. A. C. GOCKE, 96 Broadway. H. F. BEVERFORDEN, 288 Calhoun St. WEFEL'S PHARMACY, 314 S. Hanna St.

# SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

### METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow conducted by the pastor—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; communion services, reception of members, 10: 30 a. m.; classes, 12.00 m.; Junior League, 2:30 p. m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p. m.; sermon, 7:30; subject, "The Poor Man's Cry." Music conducted by Linden quartet. Prayer services every evening next week, according to the call in the Episcopal address.

Berry Street M. E. church, corner Harrison, Rev. C. C. Cissell, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m., by the pastor; general class, 11:45 a. m.; Junior Epworth League, 2:30 p. m., Mrs. Noble Graham, superintendent; Epworth League Devotional, 6:30 p. m.; sermon by the pastor, subject, "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" There will be special music at each service. The C. C. Schlatter orchestra will furnish music.

The regular mid-week service on Wednesday evening. This will be the last service of this kind that the pastor will attend this conference year, and it is desired that every member attend.

Simpson M. E. church—Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m., J. E. Graham, superintendent; the usual service at 10:30 a. m.; Junior League at 2:30 p. m.; Senior League, 6:30 p. m.; sermon, 7:30; the pastor will preach both morning and evening; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

On Thursday evening there will be a musical program rendered in the church which will be the greatest attraction of the year. Rev. Sherman Powell and his choir will render two selections from the "Messiah." Rev. Powell and Miss Jessie Drake will sing a duet, and Miss Drake will sing a solo. The Wayne quartet will render several selections. A number of piano duets and solos will be rendered by the young ladies of the church.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets—Public worship, with preaching by the pastor, Sherman Powell, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. In connection with the morning service there will be baptism and reception of members. Evening subject: "Do You Love Jesus?" The Sunday school service at 9:30 a. m. will be a missionary jubilee. A thank offering for missions in view of the great success of our Sunday school this year will be one of the features. There will be special music and other exercises. Every member of the church is cordially invited to come and rejoice with the Sunday school. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.

### PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church—Public worship with sermon by the pastor, Rev. D. W. Moffat, at 10:45 a. m. Union meeting of the Presbyterian churches and sermon by Rev. H. H. Wells, D. D., at 7:30 p. m. Services for the week as follows:

Sunday evening—"The Unpardonable Sin."

Monday evening—"The Second Coming of Christ."

Tuesday evening—"The Resurrection of the Dead."

Wednesday evening—"The Final Judgment—With Its Verdict."

Thursday evening—"The Doom of the Finally Impenitent Sinner."

Friday evening—"Does Death End All?"

While discussing these subjects Dr. Wells will answer the following questions:

1. Will this identical body be raised up in the resurrection?
2. Shall we recognize each other in our resurrection bodies?
3. Is there an intermediate state, i. e., a paradise for the righteous and a purgatory for the wicked?
4. Will the righteous be brought into judgment in the last day?
5. Do the saints enter upon the reward of their good deeds immediately after death?
6. Will there be degrees of reward to the righteous and of punishment to the wicked in the future world?
7. Will life in the spirit world be progressive in the case of both the righteous and the wicked—If so, in what sense?
8. Is the language of the Bible concerning hell figurative or literal?
9. How can a saint in heaven be happy if a loved one of earth is lost in hell?

Westminster church, West Berry street, two and one-half squares from court house, Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D., pastor—Preaching, 10:30 a. m., "The Way Made Plain;" Sunday school, 12 m.; Junior Christian Endeavor, 3:00 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m. No evening service, but will unite with the union meeting at the First Presbyterian church.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor—Teachers' prayer meeting at 9:10 a. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching service at 10:45 a. m.; subject of sermon, "Eternal Life;" Covenant Bible school at 2:45 p. m.; the Christian Endeavor will meet at the First church at 6:30 p. m. The congregation will join in the union evangelistic services in the evening and during the week at the First church.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner of Boone and Fry streets, J. C. Breckenridge, pastor; residence, 305 West Main street—Preaching services Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m. Sunday; mid-week prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30; Sunday school teachers' meeting on Thursday evening at 8:30, led by the pastor; choral class Saturday at 2:00 p. m. under direction of Mrs. Breckenridge.

### CONGREGATIONAL.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland—The pastor will speak in the morning at 10:45 on "Perfection of Character," and in the evening at 7:30 on "The Prophet's Flight;" Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior Christian Endeavor, 3:00 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m. On Wednesday evening there will be a preparatory lecture given by the pastor, and examination of candidates for church membership. Special music will be rendered at both preaching services. Rev. D. T. Williams, pastor.

Plymouth Congregational church—Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. B. F. Cokely, a talented young man of Galesburg, Ill., will preach at both services. Special music at evening service. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Special mid-week service Wednesday evening at 7:30.

### CHRISTIAN.

Bulletin of the West Creighton avenue Church of Christ for the week beginning March 25th, 1900.—Lord's day services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Preaching, 10:30 a. m.; subject, "Peter said unto Him, 'Lord, why cannot I follow Thee now?'" John 13:37. Junior Endeavor, 3 p. m. Preaching, 7:30 p. m.; subject, "The World's Conqueror." Mid-week services: On Tuesday evening Rev. W. T. Wells, of Huntington, will give an illustrated lecture on "Alaska and the Gold Fields." Rev. Wells has one of the finest stereopticons and his views are of his own selection. Mr. Wells does not tell what he has heard, but what he has seen. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30; topic, "The Christian's Armor," Eph. 6:10-20. Ladies' Aid will meet Thursday afternoon at the church. Zach A. Harris, minister.

West Jefferson street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor; residence, 33 Madison street.—The special gospel meetings will be continued each evening during the week. On Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock all the labor unions of the city have accepted an invitation to the church to hear an address upon the subejct, "One View of Labor."

On Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be another meeting for women only. "Some Characteristics From the Women of the Bible for the Women of Fort Wayne" will be the subject of the address. The following subjects will be discussed during the week:

Sunday Morning—"How to Know God's Will;" Sunday evening, "The Gospel for an Age of Doubt."

Monday Night—"Baptism: Its Form and Import."

Tuesday Night—"The Story of Five Thousand Penitents."

Wednesday Night—"The Story of a Bigot."

Thursday Night—"The Story of an Ancient Commander."

Friday Night—"The Story of a Father's Love."

Saturday Night—"A Doctrine of Grace."

Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.

### BAPTIST.

Immanuel Baptist church, corner Clinton and Holeman streets; Rev. S. H. Cain, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.. Frank Stuart, superintendent; sermon by the pastor, 10:45 a. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30. Ladies' Aid society meets on Friday.

First Baptist church, Rev. L. L. Henson pastor.—The pastor will preach both morning and evening. Baptism at night. The choir will be assisted at both services by the Franklin College Glee club. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Juniors at 4 p. m.; B. Y. P. U. at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night; Young Men's Chorus class Thursday evening; Boys' brigade and Young Ladies' Chorus class on Friday evening. Concert by the Franklin College Glee club in the church this evening.

### GERMAN BAPTIST.

The usual Lord's day services at Zelt's hall, corner of Gay street and Creighton avenue. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; thirty-minute song services, beginning at 7 p. m.; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; at the close of school the infant classes will have "roll of honor" cards presented to them. All the above services conducted in English. Rev. J. Ahner, pastor.

### FREE METHODIST.

Services at the Free Methodist church, East Creighton avenue, as follows: Preaching at 10:30 a. m. followed by social services; Sabbath school at 3 o'clock, Bible class taught by the pastor; prayer and song service at 6:30 and preaching at 7:30. Monday evening there will be a holiness meeting at the home of William Ireland, Buchanan and John streets. Class meeeting Tuesday evening and prayer meeting Thursday evening. P. Wilbur Botts, pastor.

### EPISCOPAL.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be: Holy communion 8 a. m.; morning service and sermon, 10:45; evening service and sermon, 7:30. Daily services during the week at 5 p. m., except Wednesday, when the hour will be 7:30 p. m. Woman's Missionary society on Thursday at 2:30 p. m. Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector.

### UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner of East Lewis and Harmer streets, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor.—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Y. P. C. U., 6:30 p. m.; morning service, 10:30, followed by the communion service; evening service at 7:30. This is the occasion of our third quarterly meeting and Presiding Elder J. W. Lower will be present to preach morning and evening and administer the sacrament.

Prayer meeting service, 7:30 p. m. This is the monthly missionary prayer meeting, with Mrs. Rayl as leader.

### EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; German preaching at 10:30 a. m.; English preaching at 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. A. at 6:30 p. m. This is the last Sunday in the conference year. Mid-week services: Prayer meetings Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Next week the pastor will attend the conference session, which will be held at Dayton, Ohio. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

### Y. M. C. A.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—Meeting for men at 3 p. m., address by Prof. C. R. Parker, of Franklin college. Bible study at 4 p. m. Railroad men's "main line" Bible class will meet at 7:30 Thursday evening.

### AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner East Wayne and Francis streets—Preaching, 10:30 a. m.; class meeting at 11:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; C. E. at 7 p. m.; sermon at 8 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 p. m. Official board meets Monday evening. Children will practice for Easter entertainment Wednesdays after school hours and Saturdays at 2 p. m. Miss Tillie Radley will train the children. Miss Bertha Young, musician. The famous Tucker and Cockbin concert company will make their best effort on Tuesday and Wednesday, 27th and 28th inst. Rev. W. M. Simpson, pastor.

### Y. W. C. A.

There will be a service at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.; Mrs. T. M. Biddle will lead.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist.—Services 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Unreality;" golden text, "All flesh is grass, and all the goodliness thereof is as the flower of the field. The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, but the word of God shall stand forever"—Isaiah 40:6-8. Reading rooms open 1 to 5 p. m. week days only.

Christian Science services will be held on Sunday morning at 10:30 and on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, in Maccabee hall, 107 Calhoun street.

### ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Wagenhals, pastor.—Morning service at 10:30; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; Luther league at 7 p. m., and evening service at 7:30. Teachers' meeting on Wednesday evening and catechetical class Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets.—Sunday school, 9:15 a. m. Preaching, 10:30 a. m.; text, John 6:1-15, "Feeding the multitude." No evening service. Catechetical class Tuesday, 4 p. m.; Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 8 a. m. Council meeting Wednesday, 7:45 p. m.

Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets; L. J. Motschman, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Luther league at 6:40 p. m. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject, "Jesus' Insight Into Human Nature;" evening, "The Bible and the Human Mind," the fourth in the series on "The Bible and Modern Thought." Catechetical class Saturday at 2:30 p. m.

### REFORMED.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, D. D., pastor.—Services tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The pastor has returned from Three Rivers, Mich., and will preach at both services. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Young People's meeting at 7 p. m. Mid-week gospel service Wednesday evening, 7:30.

St. John's Reformed church, Rev. John H. Bosch, pastor.—Sunday school, 9. a. m.; morning services and preaching at 10:15 a. m.; meeting of the young people at 7 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday evening at 7:30 Lent services and right after the services meeting of Sunday school teachers.

Salem Reformed church, next to postoffice.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service and preaching at 10:30; evening service and preaching at 7:30. The evening service will be in English. Young people's meeting next Wednesday evening. Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. H. N. Smith, pastor.—Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; subjects, morning, "Little Things;" evening, "Relation of Success to Failure." Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Beginning with next Sunday special services will be held for one week. Visiting pastors will assist in the services.

On Thursday evening, March 29, the ladies of the church will give a chicken pie supper at the home of Mrs. G. W. Thiebolt, No. 70 Erie street.

### GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German), for children, 2 p. m.; services (English), 7:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. Services for children, 2:00 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception—Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant. Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Patrick's Corner DeWald and Harrison—Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant. Sunday services: Mass at 7:45 and 10:30 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German) Corner of Lafayette and Jefferson Streets—Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), Corner West Washington and Griffith—Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital)—Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), Corner East DeWald and Warsaw—Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

### NEW STEAM COMPRESSOR.

Charles Garver, an inventor of this city, has filed an application for a patent with W. G. Burns, the patent attorney. Mr. Garver's latest invention is a steam compresor designed for use in power plants where steam is the propelling medium, and the purpose of the device is to utilize the exhaust steam, which is ordinarily discharged as useless.

### WILL TOUR EUROPE.

Lawrence J. Younge, of this city, will spend the coming summer traveling through Europe with Capt. Carlos de Blumenthal, visiting Russia, Prussia, Austria, Italy, France and England. Captain Blumenthal is profesor of languages at Culver Military academy and was formerly an officer in the Austrian army. His wife is the Countess Kalionationa, of Russia, and was born in the Crimea during the siege of Sebastopol in 1853.

### SMOKE HOME CIGARS.

The Cigarmakers' union will shortly make an organized effort to induce smokers to use cigars manufactured in this city and to purchase only those cigars which bear the union label. There are 112 cigarmakers in the city and they receive about $60,000 a year. It is thought that if the dealer and consumer could be induced to patronize the home product, the wage disbursements could be increased 40 per cent., thus benefiting the merchant and others. The encouragement of the home product would have the effect of discouraging the sweatshop cigar manufacturer, whose cigar, though inferior, is sold for the same price as the home-made cigar. United action will probaly be taken soon.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Ralph Taylor has returned from Louisiana for a brief visit.

Miss Bessie Cherry is entertaining Miss Eva Himes, of Lima, Ohio.

Miss Edith Albers has as her guest Miss Nellie Savigny, of St. Thomas, Ont.

Mrs. F. I. Brown and Miss Florence Barrett are at home from a visit at Chicago.

Dr. and Mrs. Chapin, of Jackson, Mich., have taken up their residence in this city.

Clyde Driesbach, who is a student at Indiana university, is at home to spend the spring vacation.

Miss Lelia Kelly, who has been the guest of Miss Irma Seavey, has returned to her home in Milan, Mich.

Miss Josephine Zartman, who is attending Heidelberg university at Tiffin Ohio, is at home for the spring vacation.

Mrs. John C. Curtis who is visiting Mrs. F. J. Hayden, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given Thursday by Mrs. Phoebe Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Stokes entertained a pleasant company of friends at their Lakeside home last evening. A splendid supper followed the games of pedro.

Rev. J. Stuart Ainslie will spend Sunday in Chicago, preaching in he North Shore Congregational church. His pulpi will be ably filled here by the Rev. B. F. Cokely, of Galesburg, Ill.

Mrs. E. E. Wagner was hostess for the Tuesday Afternoon Pedro club on Friday, and the four prizes were won by Mrs. Enoch Cox, Mrs. O. N. Heaton, Mrs. Frank Randall and Mrs. E. C. Korn.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Moderwell and son, Hiram, left today for Hot Springs, Ark., where it is hoped the health of Mrs. Moderwell will be greatly benefitted. They returned from Virginia a short time ago.

Rev. L. T. Motchman pastor of Christ's Lutheran church, has recovered from an attack of the grip and will be in the pulpit as usual on Sunday morning and evening. He speaks in the evening on the special theme, "The Bible and Mental Science," the fourth in the series on "The Bible and Modern Thought."

The empress of Russia has the most beautiful sapphires in the world, and she also possesses a wonderful collection of turquoises, though it is not equal to that of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who, indeed, is said to have the finest collection that exists.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

## MEET AT ELKHART.

### MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF THE FORT WAYNE PRESBYTERY.

Fine Program for the Twenty-fourth Yearly Session—Fort Wayne Workers on Program.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Women's Foreign and Home Missionary societies of the presbytery of Fort Wayne will be held April 11th and 12th at Elkhart, Ind. Delegates are expected from all the Presbyterian churches in the territory of this presbytery, which includes the eleven northeastern counties of Indiana. There are twenty auxiliary societies, a membership of about 450, and the contributions of the society exceed $2,000 annually.

Mrs. Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, of this city, is president of the society, and Mrs. J. O. Keller and Mrs. N. B. Hughes are secretaries. The delegates from this city include Mrs. Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, Mrs. Rev. J. C. Breckinridge, Mrs. Rev. J. L. Leeper, Mrs. Rev. M. A. Beal, Mesdames Dr. Greenawalt, Hulse, Moore, Yarnelle, McDonald, Keller, Hughes, Hoffman, Deihl and others.

As the society is particularly interested in Persia, since Miss Beaber, of this city, and who is supported by this society, has gone out as a missionary to Persia, Dr. Wishard, of Teheran, Persia, has been secured to deliver an address upon "Persia and the Persians." Mrs. J. B. Kendall will speak upon "X Rays on Home Missions." There will be a "Lillie B. Beaber hour-and-a-half," led by Mrs. J. O. Keller, of this city, also a C. E. hour, conducted by Miss Wilden, of Goshen. The question, "What is the very best thing you have had in your society this year?" will be answered by each auxiliary, and there will be a number of discussions led by able workers from the different societies.

### CANNON HAS ARRIVED.

A small cannon captured from the Filipinos by Major General Lawton and his troops at Malolos has arrived in the city and is on exhibition at the city hall. The cannon is of brass, about three feet long and has a two-inch bore. The pattern is antiquated and the piece is probably three hundred years old. The gun will be mounted in Lawton park and will bear a suitable inscription. The cannon is a present from the late general to his home city.

### ST. PETER'S BRANCH.

St. Peter's council, Catholic Benevolent League, has been formed at St. Peter's church and the following officers have been elected: M. Kinder, president; Joseph Becker, vice-president; George Zurbuch, chancellor; Rev. F. Koerdt, spiritual director; George Freiburger, orator; Charles Schellhammer, secretary; George Christen, collector; Philip Wyss, treasurer; Peter Michaels, marshal, and John Klinkenberger, guard. The trustees are Joseph Stein, Joseph Bickel and John Roth.

### A SONG OF MARCH.

Old winter has gone! From the wood-shadowed lane
Departs the last coach of his long, icy train;
While swift as the wind
In his wake, just behind,
The jolly March engine now blows his refrain:

"I've come from a country of glory untold
To bring you a freightage more precious than gold.
From gardens I knew
In the star-spangled blue,
I've plucked all the sunshine my first coach could hold.

"I've traveled the forest, the valley, the hill,
Where wild gnu and buffalo wander, at will;
And finny tribes play
Where the brook laughs away.
With fresh budding woodlands my second to fill.

"I've searched out the place where the wild heather flonts—
Where the eye of the heartless old hunter ne'er gloats;
And filled to the brim
My third coach so trim,
With songs from a million of feathery throats.

"In sun-carressed meadows and rainbows and showers
And bright, golden gardens I've spent many hours.
My palace—the last,
The dearest and best,
Will drench your tired soul with perfume from its flowers."

Esther Nelson Karn.

Fort Wayne, Intd.

### SWALLOWED A TACK.

Can a man swallow a brass-headed tack and not know it? Guiseppe Brunetti, of No. 44 Oak street, accomplished the feat, but the involuntary experiment nearly cost him his life. The tack was over half an inch in length and the brass head the size of a shoe button.

When Brunetti saw the tack after he had recovered in Bellevue hospital from the influence of anaesthetics, he was more surprised than were the surgeons. "Me swallow that? Not much. I know I didn't," he protested incredulously.

Brunetti is forty-seven years old. For several weeks he had been suffering from terrible pains, the cause of which baffled physicians whom he consulted. He went to Gouverneur hospital and asked if something could not be done to ameliorate his suffering. The house surgeon who examined him could not diagnose his case satisfactorily.

He saw Brunetti's critical condition, however, and said that death was but a matter of a few hours unless he submitted to an operation. He ordered that Brunetti be taken to Bellevue hospital. There the house surgeon said the sufferer must be removed at once to the operating room. Within five minutes after Brunetti had reached the hospital he was placed under the influence of ether.

The surgeons found the tack imbedded in the intestines. In the face of Brunetti's protests that he did not remember swallowing it, the surgeons declared it one of the most remarkable cases on record.—New York World.

The toy balloon continues to carry the babies skyward. Some times they suck it into their throats and die of choking, or else they absorb some poison from the rubber and it comes to the same thing.

Centralia, Mo., has a flourishing organization known as the "Backbone Club." It has neither sign, grip nor password, a local paper says, but every member must sign a pledge that he will not use tobacco during 1900. The rules provide that if any members shall break his pledge he must wear on the lapel of his coat a badge bearing in large letters the words: "I Have No Backbone."


## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MUSICAL INSTRUCTOR.

**Mr. Charles Duncan Allen,**
ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER.
TRINITY CHURCH,
Teacher of Voice Culture, Piano, Organ and Theory of Music.
At Parish House, on West Berry, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 2 to 4 to meet those desiring instructions in any of these branches.

PALMIST AND CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. DR. BEATTIE,
**Palmist and Clairvoyant,**
Phone 1472 Main.
READING HOURS.
To ladies, 50c. 10 a. m., 8 p. m. daily.
To gentlemen, $1.00. Except Sunday

UNDERTAKER.

**ROBERT KLAEHN,**
88 West Main.
**Undertaker.**
LICENSED EMBALMER.
Office open day and night.
Telephones 1253 and 228 Main.

INSURANCE.

**D. C. FISHER,**
Insurance, Real Estate, Loans,
No. 24 W. Wayne street.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

**HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.**
Capital $200,000. Surplus $50,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

CAPITAL $350,000.
SURPLUS $140,000.
**THE OLD NATIONAL BANK.**
S. W. Corner Calhoun and Berry Sts.
Stephen B. Bond, President.
Oliver P. Morgan, Vice President.
Jared D. Bond, Cashier.
Charles E. Bond, Asst. Cashier.

**White National Bank,**
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $70,000.
Safe Deposit boxes for rent.

LAWYER,
ABSTRACTER OF TITLES,
INSURANCE,
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.
**James E. Graham,**
Room 10 Bank Block,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.
Stenographer and Notary Public in Office. Phone 615 Main.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge at my office, 18 W. Wayne St. Telephone 245.